Catalogue

of the

J. Ross Robertson Collection

in the

Historical Room of the
Public Library
Toronto

Price, Twenty-five Cents

January, 1912

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CATALOGUE

OF THE

J. Ross Robertson Collection

IN THE HISTORICAL ROOM

OF THE

Public Library, Toronto

THIS COLLECTION COMPRISES PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, PRINTS, ETC., IN MEZZOTINT, LINE AND STIPPLE BY AND AFTER PAINTERS AND ENGRAVERS OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOL, WITH WATER COLORS, PASTELS, PENCILS, SEPIA AND WASH DRAWINGS, PEN AND INK SKETCHES, LITHOGRAPHS AND AQUA TINTS BY WELL KNOWN CANADIAN ARTISTS ON SUBJECTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND SEVENTEEN-FIFTY NINE TO EIGHTEEN-SIXTY—INCLUDING VIEWS AND NOTED HISTORIC LANDMARKS OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC AND PARTICULARLY THE LANDMARKS OF THE TOWN OF YORK, NOW TORONTO, THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PRESENTED TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

BY J. ROSS ROBERTSON

OFFICIALLY OPENED ON THE EVENING OF THE TWENTY-NINTH JANUARY, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWELVE, BY HIS HONOR SIR JOHN MORISON GIBSON, K.C.M.G., LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

This Catalogue is Issued by the Trustees of the Public Library, College St., Toronto.

JANUARY, 1912

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INTRODUCTORY

In a young country, where the struggle for existence seems to be only too soon followed by the struggle for the mighty dollar, we are too little concerned with history.

History is supposed to be the work of the teachers, the professors in the universities, the antiquarians and archivists. And yet, how are we to understand ourselves and our position as a nation unless there are preserved the evidences of our growth and of the struggles of our fathers to the end that a strong nation might be established? And these evidences of struggle and growth so eagerly sought after and so carefully preserved by the older nations of the world, are not revealed in books, but in reproductions of scenes of the times. These prints tell a story, by the side of which the printed word is cold and dead, and to see the faces of the men who accomplished great things for our country, and to see the pictures of the houses in which they lived and worked, and of the villages and towns as they were in those times, gives us a thrill of "ancestor worship" which a discovery in Debrett could never produce.

The Dominion Government has recognized the necessity for the conservation and preservation of historical documents by the establishment of the Archives Department, which is doing a work too little recognized. This is a great storehouse of national history, but it has the disadvantages of a storehouse in that its treasures cannot be accessible to all.

Here and there in our country are persons who collect this historical material as an avocation or hobby, and among these stands pre-eminently Mr. J. Ross Robertson, whose interest in this intellectual pleasure is known to collectors the world over. Mr. Robertson believed that the value of such material lay, not in the hoarding of it, the mere possession of it, but in allowing all those who had similar interests to share in the pleasure of looking at and enjoying these illustrations of the age that has gone.

The value in money expended on this collection is very considerable, as those know who are in the market for such illustrations as are treasured in this collection. These are exceedingly hard to obtain, and there are at least two of these collections which have not been on the London market in complete form for over ten years, and dealers do not know where to look for them.

But, apart from this great money value there is the historical value of seeing together such a collection, with explanations of each, which emphasize the significance of the pictures to the onlooker and the student.

To the boy and girl at school—and we hope to arrange for their regular attendance here—to the young man and woman at college, whose knowledge of Canadian history is but an acquaintance with the dry details of a text-book; to the elderly man and woman, who can remember some of the people and some of the scenes depicted; and even to the people from other lands who have adopted this country as their home, and wish to know something of its history —to all these this J. Ross Robertson Historical Collection will be a means of education as well as recreation, and the name of the donor will live in everlasting remembrance for this practical, local and national gift to the city of Toronto.

The history of this collection is very interesting. In a letter to the Public Library Board in 1910, Mr. Robertson stated that for many years he had been collecting examples of the history of Canada from 1758 up to the present time as exhibits in pictorial form, and that he was anxious that the public should have the benefit of it. He knew of no more fitting place than the Public Library, and informed the Board that he was willing to instal this collection, and eventually to give to the Board all of the Canadian collection of pictures in his

portfolis, numbering about 15,000 pieces, to be held by the Board in trust for the people of Canada. The only condition made by Mr. Robertson was that the pictures should be placed in a suitable room, with skilled attendants, covered by insurance, catalogued, and that they should not be loaned to any person or persons, or removed from the Library building on College street. The collection was to be known as the "J. Ross Robertson Historical Collection," and that if any one wished to copy a picture of the collection this might be done only on condition that permission to do so was obtained from the Librarian, and that the collection was given due credit in the copy made, or if published, in the publication in which the pictures were reproduced.

It is impossible in a preface of this kind to tell what is in the collection. Every picture tells its own story, but this may be said that at present the collection consists of about 569 pictures, which will likely be increased to 1,000 before the end of the year.

What might be called the central figure of the collection is the magnificent oil portrait of Governor Simcoe, painted by E. Wyly Grier, where the General is shown in the uniform he wore during the time that he was Lieutenant-Governor. It was fitting that this portrait should be unveiled by Sir John M. Gibson, the latest Lieutenant-Governor.

A unique feature in the collection is the reproduction of about ninety pen and pencil drawings and water colors, made by Mrs. Simcoe. Were it not for the gifted hand of the wife of our first Governor, we would never have had the faithful pictures of places and scenes in Upper and Lower Canada from 1791-6, nor of the early days of the Toronto, Niagara and Kingston settlements that were then, and are now, important places in the history of the Province of Upper Canada.

The collection has been made up by levying upon practically all the print shops of the world, and while it covers all Canada, it is particularly rich in the illustrations of Toronto and vicinity. This, of course, can be well understood when one remembers that Mr. Robertson is a native of Toronto, and during his whole life has devoted a great deal of his wonderful energy towards building up institutional work within the city.

An expert on Canadian pictures who examined this collection some days before the opening declared that there were at least 300 engravings and water colors that could not very well be duplicated, and that he could easily pick out a score of pictures which were so rare that only two or three examples are known to exist. Indeed, it is the largest collection of Canadian pictures gathered by any one person, and that a private person, and in many respects compares favorably with the great collection accumulated by Dr. Doughty, in the Dominion Archives at Ottawa.

GEORGE H. LOCKE,
Chief Librarian.

January 29, 1912.

CATALOGUE OF THE COLLECTION

1—**TORONTO—Street Railway Tickets**—The first of each series issued in Toronto, when the city assumed possession of the Street Railway, 19th May, 1891; also the first of each series issued 31st August 1891, by the Kiely & Everitt syndicate, predecessors of the present lessees.

2—**TORONTO—Upper Canada College**—This institution was founded by Sir John Colborne in 1829. The ground on which the buildings were erected was known as Russell Square, bounded by John, King, Simcoe and Adelaide streets. During erection, classes were held in the "old blue school," the Home District School, in "College Square," the block directly north of St. James' Cathedral block. In 1831 the buildings on King street west were opened, and in 1876-77 additions were made. The College moved into the present building, Deer Park, Toronto, in 1891. Water color, size 5x7.

3—**TORONTO—King's College**, east side Queen's Park, present site of east wing of Legislative Buildings. The charter for King's College was granted in 1827, and building erected 1842-3, but was not occupied till 1845. While in process of erection the first sessions of the University were held in the Parliament Buildings, Front street, 1843-5. The building shown was occupied from 1845-53. The charter of King's was issued in 1849, and the name changed to the University of Toronto, the faculty of divinity being abolished. In 1853 the faculties of law and medicine were abolished. In that year the site was expropriated for the Parliament Buildings for Upper and Lower Canada, and the University was compelled to go back to the Parliament Buildings on Front street until 1855. Then they returned to the Medical Building, on the site of the present Biological Building, where they remained until University occupied present buildings, 1857. Water color, size 5x7.

4—**TORONTO—Design of Prince of Wales' Arch**, at foot of John street, 1860, to welcome H. R. H. The late King Edward, when Prince of Wales, visited Canada in the summer of 1860. From Brockville his party sailed in the steamer Kingston, and after touching at several places en route, arrived in Toronto on 7th September. The steamer landed at a dock at the foot of John street. Near the edge of the bank at the foot of the street was erected a handsome arch, under which the procession which received the Prince passed on its way to Government House on Simcoe street, where H. R. H. sojourned during his stay in Toronto. Original water color, size 18x26.

5—**TORONTO, 1836-45—West view of city**, from the roof of the Leslie Building, which stood at the north-east corner of the present Victoria and King streets. The brick buildings shown on King street were all erected between 1836-41. Water color from the original lithograph. Published by F. C. Capreol, 1842. Drawn by John Gilespie, Toronto. Dodson, Lith. Size 12 x 24.

6—**SCADDING, REV. HENRY, D.D.**—With autograph, and view of the east and west sides of study and library, in his residence, north side Trinity street, Toronto. Three photographs. Size 8 x 6 (Dr. Scadding), and 7 x 9 (views of study).

7—**SCADDING, REV. HENRY, D.D., 1813-71**—Third son of John Scadding, of Wolford, Devon, Eng. Educated at U. C. C., Toronto; a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge; rector of Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, 1847-75. Photograph, size 10x13. See No. 6.

8—**TORONTO—St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church,** s.w. corner Church and Adelaide streets, the first Presbyterian Church in York (Toronto), built in 1832; tower and spire added in 1850; demolished in 1877. This church was the predecessor of St. Andrew's, corner Carlton and Jarvis streets, and St. Andrew's, corner King and Simcoe streets, two congregations having been formed out of the original congregation about 1875 Water color drawing by J. G. Howard, Architect, size 10x14.

9—**TORONTO HARBOR—Original Entrance** at Queen's Wharf, north channel, at west end of Bay, in use from 1790-1911. A new channel from the lake is now cut about 1,000 feet south, and is the regular steamer channel. Colored lithograph, by Coke Smyth, size 10x15.

10—**TORONTO—Mechanics' Institute Diploma**—The Mechanics' Institute, fashioned after the Mechanics' Institute in Edinburgh and London, was established in York (Toronto) under the title of the York Mechanics' Institute. Its object was the mutual improvement of mechanics and others who were members, and, with this end in view, annual exhibitions were held by the Institute, at which the best efforts of manufacturers were shown. The first exhibition was held in 1847. The honors awarded were diplomas, those in 1850 being made by Scobie & Balfour's lithographing and printing establishment, Toronto, and designed and lithographed by Sandford Fleming (now Sir Sandford), Land Surveyor, on stone. The diploma shown was won by W. & R. Edwards, who in 1851 were saddlers on Yonge street, near Temperance street. Lithograph, size 13x17.

11—**TORONTO—West view of the City**—Dedicated by F. C. Capreol to the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, etc. Lord Stanley was in 1833-4 and from 1841-5 Colonial Secretary. He was created Baron Stanley in 1844. Drawn by John Gillespie, Toronto, Dodson, Lith. Uncolored lithograph. Published by F. C. Capreol, 24th Jan., 1842. Size 13x27. See No. 5.

12—**TORONTO—Original plan of Toronto purchase from the Indians, 1787-1805.** The site on which Toronto stands was sold by the Mississaga Indians to the Crown. There were two interviews in connection with the sale, the first in September, 1787, when the purchase was formally discussed, and at the second meeting, 1st August, 1805, the bargain was completed. For the sum of $9,500 the extent of 250,808 acres were sold, of which Toronto at present (1912) occupies over ten thousand acres. Drawing size 12 x 16.

13—**Toronto, C.W.**—Taken from the high ground in north part of city. This is one of a series of pictures of British and American cities, drawn from nature by A. Kollner; lithographed by Jacomme & Co., and issued by Goupil in 1851. Size 7 x 11.

14—**Agricultural Association of Upper Canada**—Member's ticket to Exhibition, Kingston, Sept. 27th-30th, 1859. Signed by William Ferguson, President. Size 3 x 4¼.

York Pioneers—Ticket of admission to dinner in St. Lawrence Hall, 17th April, 1871, to celebrate the formation of the Society. Size 5 x 8. Also page in miniature of Toronto Daily Mail, 30th August, 1887. Size 5 x 8.

Member's Badge, Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, Brantford, C. W., 1857. All four e' hibits in one frame.

15—**York from Gibraltar Point**—Water color copy of the aquatint, by J. Gleadah. Drawn by James Gray. Size 15x22. See No. 376.

16—**TORONTO, C.W.—Government House** and grounds on the Queen's birthday, 1854—Government House, S.W. corner King and Simcoe streets, was built in 1828; burnt Jan., 1862; re-built 1867. On 24th May, 1854, a procession was formed at the City Hall, headed by police, members of the corporation, fire brigade, national societies, and the citizens generally. The procession was escorted by Col. Denison's demi-troop of Provincial Cavalry. Triumphal arches were erected at different points on King street. On arrival at Government House grounds a public meeting was held, presided over by the Mayor, Sheriff Jarvis, Henry Sherwood, M.P.P., Hon. J. H. Cameron, G. P. Ridout, M.P.P., Dr. McCaul, William Cawthra and other prominent citizens were present, and an address to the Queen was prepared for presentation. Over 5,000 persons were present, and great enthusiasm prevailed. At the conclusion cheers were given for the Queen, the Emperor of the French and the Turks. The Crimean War was on at the time. Drawn by Lucius O'Brien; lithographed by J. Ellis, King street, Toronto. Size 17 x 23.

17—**TORONTO—Model Grammar School Rowing Club, 1859-60.** The names reading from left to right are:—"Thos. White, afterwards Dr. White, Hamilton; Alex. Muckle, now of Clandeboye, Manitoba; Maxwell Strange, son of Mr. Strange, Auctioneer, Toronto; A. Macdonald, afterwards Dr. Macdonald, Ward's Island, N. Y ; J. Ross Robertson, eldest son of John Robertson, Merchant, Toronto; Hector S. Robertson, second son of John Robertson, Merchant, Toronto; Llewellyn Robertson, son of T. J. Robertson, head teacher Normal School, Toronto." Messrs. J. Ross Robertson and L. Robertson are the only members alive in Jan., 1912. Photo from original. Size 6 x 10.

18—**TORONTO—Example of Local Currency issued 1838-9,** by Watkins & Harris. In the late thirties there was a scarcity of fractional currency in Canada, and to overcome the inconvenience Mr. T. D. Harris, of the firm of Watkins & Harris, well-known "hardware" dealers (isgn of the Anvil and Sledge), King street east, Toronto, issued this scrip, valued at 7½d. The bills declared on their face that they were redeemable in sums of one dollar at the Sign of the Anvil and Sledge. Mr. Watkins subsequently sold his share in the business, which was commenced in 1829, and discontinued in 1860. The place of occupancy during that time was a brick building, No. 158 King street east, which was destroyed by fire, and when re-built became the Clyde Hotel. Size 5¾ x 2½.

Jenny Lind Concert in St. Lawrence Hall — Ticket of Admission—21st Oct., 1851. Jenny Lind was a Swedish vocalist of exceptional ability. She began to sing on the stage at ten years of age. In 1850-2 she toured the United States and Canada, after which she returned to Europe.

19—**Scadding, Rev. Henry, D.D.** Photograph. Size 7 x 10. See Nos. 6 and 7.

20—**The Raven Plume**—The first bazaar in York (Toronto) was held 27th December, 1833, for the relief of distress occasioned by a recent visitation of cholera. It was under the patronage of Lady Colborne. The Raven Plume was written for the York Bazaar and sung on that occasion by J. E. Goodson, Esq. The song, a romance from a Welsh legendary tale, was dedicated to Miss Mary Powell, and was composed by Mr. I. W. Cawdell, who later was librarian and secretary to the Law Society of Upper Canada at Osgoode Hall. Original MSS of music. Size 8 x 20.

21—**McGILLIVRAY, SIMON**—London, Montreal and Toronto—Born at Stratherrick, Inverness-shire, in 1783. About 1800 he emigrated to Canada, becoming actively interested in the North-west Company, gaining so much experience in connection with its business that he was entrusted with arranging the fusion of the Company with the Hudson's Bay Company. He was Provincial Grand Master of the Grand (Provincial) Lodge of Upper Canada, 1822-40. After the amalgamation of the North-west and Hudson's Bay Company he joined the firm of McTavish, McGillivray & Co., of Montreal, returning to England when the firm retired from business. His death took place near London, England, in 1840. Water color from the original oil portrait in possession of the family of his son-in-law, the late Rear-Admiral Dawkins, of Stoke Gabriel, Devon, England. Size 9 x 10.

22—**MACNAB, Sir Allan Napier,** born at Niagara 1798, died in Hamilton August, 1862—Was educated at the Home District School in York. After the surrender of York, Macnab, accompanied the retreating forces to Kingston. He joined the 100th Regiment under Col. Murray, and for his conduct in connection with the taking of Fort Niagara, was honored with an ensigncy in the 49th Regiment. He was Speaker of Legislative Assembly, Upper Canada, 1837-41, and Speaker of the first Parliament of United Canada, and Prime Minister in 1854. He was knighted in 1838, created a baronet in 1856, and in 1857 retired from public life. He was Grand Master Provincial Grand (Masonic) Lodge, Canada West, 1845-57, and Grand Master Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada, 1857-8. Water color from a photograph; size 10 x 11.

23—**TORONTO—John Street,** 1852, from N. W. and N. E. corner of Queen st.—The water color shows St. George's church, built 1845, and the Grange at the head of John street, residence of W. H. Boulton, Mayor of Toronto, 1845-6-7 and 1858, M. P. P. 1844-52. He died 1874. Commencing at the lane on the east or left of drawing was the cottage of William Armstrong, C. E., the well-known artist to the fore in 1912. Then north in the brick houses the residences of James Browne, Bank of Upper Canada; Wm. Stanton, Commissariat Department; the third is vacant; then James Nation, Bank of Upper Canada; James Bovell, surgeon; Thos. Metcalfe, bailiff. The house on the north-west corner of Queen and John was Lord Nelson Inn. kept by Jane Dill. Water color by General A. R. V. Crease, R.E. Size 6 x 10½.

24—**ENGLISH FLEET on Lake Ontario, in 1757**—At the left of the fleet is the Montcalm, a brig, pierced for nine guns on each side. She has three square sails on each mast. Above her are two small schooners, with three sails each—jib, foresail and mainsail. A plural name is given "Les (something) Evive," possibly indicating that two schooners were called "the Lively." Ahead of the Montcalm is another brig or brigantine, the George, showing eight guns to a side, and having a large fore-and-aft mainsail and square topsail on the mainmast, and three square sails on the foremast. Ahead of the George is a schooner, the Lactraguence, with fore-and-aft foresail and mainsail, square topsails on each mast, and jib and staysail like the brigs astern of her. Her side shows five gunports. Ahead of her is a sloop, with three headsails, and fore-and-aft mainsail. She shows four gun-ports, and is called the Ontario. Above her is a large sloop of similar rig, but five guns to a side, called the Vigilant. These sloops are without topsails. The high sterns of all the vessels and antiquated watersails hanging from the bowsprits of the two brigs mark a vanished type of ship. Photograph from a wash drawing in the King's Library, British Museum, made by Labroquerie, a French engineer at Fort Frontenac (Kingston, U. C.), 4th October, 1757. Size 6 x 12.

25—**BURNS, Rev. Dr. Robert**—Principal of the Theological Institute Presbyterian Church of Canada, was born in Scotland in 1788, and was before coming to Canada minister of St. George's Church, Paisley, and secretary of the Glasgow Colonial Missionary Society. He became pastor of Knox church, Toronto, in 1844, and served till 1856, when he was appointed Professor of Evidences and Church History in Knox College. He died 19th Aug., 1869, in the eighty-first year of his age and fifty-ninth of his ministry. Published by George Brown, Toronto. Steel engraving. size 6⅞ x 8¼.

26—**BROWN, HON. GEORGE**, eldest son of Peter Brown, was born in Edinburgh, 29th November, 1818. In 1838 he emigrated to America with his father, settling in New York, where in 1842 they published the British Chronicle. The following year Mr. Brown, jr., visited Canada for the purpose of advertising and obtaining support for the paper. During his visit he came into contact with leading public men of the Liberal party of Upper Canada, and although there appears to have been no formal agreement at the time in connection with publishing a Liberal journal, yet in 1843, George Brown and his father came to Toronto, and in August of that year commenced the publication of the Banner, a weekly paper of the Free Church party. Mr. Brown, jr. was, however, pressed to publish a purely political paper, the outcome being the appearance of the Globe, 5th March, 1844. Mr. Brown devoted himself most enthusiastically in the defeat of the Ministry in the general election in 1847, and January, 1848. He entered Parliament in 1852 for the County of Haldimand, defeating William Lyon Mackenzie, and during his Parliamentary career he favored all reform. He entered the Coalition Government for the purpose of accomplishing Confederation, but subsequently resigned. In 1873 he was called to the Senate. A discharged employee of the Globe shot him 25th March, 1880, and although at first it was not thought serious, alarming symptoms set in, and his death resulted 9th May. Colored photograph. Size 9 x 13.

27—**STEAMER CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON** landing passengers on the ice in Toronto Bay, 1852-3. The steamer landed her passengers on the ice east of Queen's Wharf, and about 1,500 feet south of the then north shore of Toronto Bay. The Chief Justice Robinson ran in 1852-3, and later, between Toronto and Niagara and Lewiston, N. Y. This was the route from Toronto to Buffalo and New York. Torontonians who desired to go to Montreal in the winter time generally took the steamer to Lewiston, and the American to Albany, then the American Railway from Albany to Montreal. Water color, by Wm. Armstrong, C.E., Toronto; size 8 x 13.

28—**DURNAN, GEORGE, Lighthouse-keeper** at the lighthouse, Toronto Island, 1853-1905, being interviewed in June, 1907, by J. Ross Robertson, of the Evening Telegram, when writing a history of the lighthouse for "Robertson's Landmarks" of Toronto. It is a coincidence that Mr. Durnan, during the interview happened to sit in front of a picture of Toronto, showing the lighthouse in the art room of The Evening Telegram. Photograph. size 4½ x 5.

29—**TORONTO, Queen Street West, 1852**—St. Patrick's Market was built in 1836-7 on land granted by W. H. Boulton of the Grange. The occupants of houses to the west on the north side of Queen street were W. H. Brayley, grocer; Daniel Bell, tailor; W. H. Smith, druggist; Arthur Farrall, cabinetmaker; Wm. Siver, shoemaker; Richard Brown (colored), shoemaker. The buildings on the south-east corner of Queen and John streets were the stables of Beverley House, the residence of Chief Justice J. B. Robinson. Water color by Gen. A. R. V. Crease, R.E.; size 6x10.

30—**FRENCH FLEET on Lake Ontario, in 1757.**—At the left of the fleet is a topsail schooner, La Marquise de Vaudreuil, with fore-and-aft mainsail and foresail, staysail, jib and square topsail on the mainmast only. Her side shows seven gun-ports. A smaller schooner, La Huzalt, of similar rig, showing six gun-ports, appears ahead of her, and a still smaller schooner, with four ports in her side and without topsails, is next. She is La Louise. Above is shown a sloop, with the name Le Victort. She is rigged like the sloops in the English fleet, and seems to have had six guns, three to a side. This picture and that of the English Fleet (No. 24) are the first known pictures of vessels on Lake Ontario. Photograph from a wash drawing in the King's Library, British Museum, made by Labroquerie, a French engineer at Fort Frontenac (Kingston, U.C.), 4th October, 1757. Size 6 x 11½.

31—**MACNAB, SIR ALLAN NAPIER**—1798-1862. Photograph from the painting in Senate corridor, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. Size 6 x 7. See No. 22.

32—**ANDREWS**—A captain of one of the Lake Ontario armed fleet during the war of 1812-15. One of his daughters became the wife of Lieut. (afterwards Colonel) James Givins, of the Queen's Rangers, and another married Walter Butler Sheehan, in 1793. Sheriff of the County of Lincoln. Water color silhouette, from a miniature in possession of Miss M. A. A. Givins, Toronto. Size 3 x 4½.

33—**DUNN, HON. JOHN HENRY**—Born in St. Helena, 1794. Died in England 1854. Between 1817-20 he held an appointment in the Old East India Service Office in London, and in the latter year he became Receiver-General, and was member of Executive and Legislative Councils of Upper Canada, 1820-41; Grand Treasurer of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Masons of Upper Canada, 1822-24. His son, Alex. Roberts, fought bravely at Balaclava, and on his return to Canada was presented with a sword of honor by the Corporation of Toronto. Water color from the original in possession of relatives in England. Size 6 x 8.

34—**RIDOUT, THOMAS GIBBS**—Second son of Hon. Thomas Ridout, born at Sorel, L.C., 1792, accompanying his parents to York in 1796. In 1806 he was sent to school at Cornwall. From 1813-20 he filled the position of Deputy Assistant Commissary-General. He subsequently turned his attention to banking, and after studying the system in New York and Boston, was appointed cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada. Ridout was the first president of the Mechanics' Institute, Toronto, and as president of St. Andrew's Society welcomed Lord Elgin on his visit to Toronto in 1849. He was Deputy Grand Master of the Provincial Grand (Masonic) Lodge of Upper Canada, 1845-57, and Honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, 1859-61. Water color, size 9 x 11.

35—**BOUNDARY MONUMENT—New Brunswick and U. S., 1817**—Erected at the source of the St. Croix, 31st July, 1817, by Col. Joseph Bouchette and John Johnson, in connection with the boundary line between Canada and United States. Col. Joseph Bouchette had in 1814 been nominated Surveyor-General under the Treaty of Ghent for establishing the boundary line between Canada and the States. In the summer of 1817, he, with John Johnson, erected a new monument (the former one being but an iron hoop on a beech tree) at the source of the St. Croix River, N.B., made explorations, sketched the face of the country, and prepared plans and reports in connection with the question. Although the Ashburton Treaty has made the boundary line much further north, it is generally admitted that the line indicated by Bouchette is the one which should have obtained. Drawn on stone by L. Haghe. Sketched by Col. Bouchette, 31st July, 1817. Size 5 x 8.

36—**JAMESON, MRS.—(Anna Brownell Murphy)**—Distinguished authoress, born at Dublin, 17th May, 1794, was eldest daughter of D. Brownell Murphy, a miniature painter. She labored earnestly for the development of the usefulness and mental culture of women in England, wrote many books and essays, chief amongst which are "Companion to the Public Picture Galleries of London" and "Sacred and Legendary Art," and was herself an excellent artist. She married, about 1822, Robert S. Jameson, a barrister, who in 1833 became Speaker of the Legislature of Upper Canada, was appointed Attorney-General of the Province, and subsequently Vice-Chancellor. Mrs. Jameson joined her husband in Toronto, 1836, their home being on the west corner of Brock and Front streets. In 1838 they separated, and after travelling through United States and on the continent, Mrs. Jameson returned to England, where she died in 1860. Pastel, by Owen Staples, from a photograph in the Niagara Historical Museum. Size 7 x 9.

37—**BONNYCASTLE, SIR RICHARD H.**—1791-1847—Became in 1825 a captain of the Royal Engineers; served in war 1812-1815; was commanding royal engineer in Canada West 1837-9; knighted for services in connection with the defence of Kingston, 1837, and was subsequently commanding royal engineer in Newfoundland. Water color, from a miniature, size 5 x 6.

38—**MACNAB, CAPT. ALEXANDER**—A Canadian U. E. Loyalist at Waterloo. Born in Virginia, was second son of Dr. James Macnab, who took up his residence in Canada at the close of the Revolutionary War. Some years after the doctor's death, which took place at Machiche, L.C., in 1780, his son came to Toronto, and in 1797 became confidential clerk to the Executive Council of the Province of Upper Canada. He was gazetted as ensign in the Queen's Rangers, 1800; joined the 26th Foot in 1803; became lieutenant in 30th Cambridgeshire Regiment, 1804, obtaining his captaincy five years later. He was subsequently A.D.C. to General Sir Thomas Picton, and with him was killed at Waterloo. The late Rev. Canon Macnab, rector of Darlington, Bowmanville, was a nephew of Capt. Macnab, and Rev. Canon A. W. Macnab of St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto, is a grand-nephew. In the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, a tablet, bearing the following inscription, has been erected to the memory of Capt. Macnab: "Sacred to the memory of Captain Alexander Macnab, 30th Regt. Aide-de-camp to Lieuenant-General Sir Thos. Picton, who was with him slain at Waterloo. His body lies on the field of battle in the hope of a blessed resurrection. This tablet is erected by his nephews, the Rev. A. Macnab, D.D., and Rev. A. W. Macnab, both of Canada, September, 1876." Water color, from the original miniature in possession of Rev. Canon A. W. Macnab, Toronto, size 5 x 7.

39—**TORONTO—Bloor's Brewery**—Established by Joseph Bloor, 1830, in the ravine north of the first concession line, now Bloor street, and just east of Yonge street. The brewery was reached by a roadway running down the ravine from Bloor street at the head of Huntley street. After being given up by its original occupant, the business was conducted for a time as Castle Frank Brewery, under the proprietorship of Mr. John Rose. About 1864 brewing was discontinued there, and the east end of the building was tenanted by an old Irishman, and after him by an old negro named Cassidy. It was torn down about 1875. Water color, by R. Baigent, 1865, size 9 x 13.

40—**TORONTO—Third Parliament Buildings**—View of rear from northeast. Built 1829, corner Simcoe and Wellington streets. From 1832-41 the buildings were occupied by the Legislature, but from that time until 1867 they were put to different uses, amongst them being a Court of Law and an

asylum for insane. In the latter year the Sessions of the Ontario Legislature met within the walls of the red brick pile, continuing to do so until 1892, the 100th anniversary of the first Parliament of Old Upper Canada. The buildings were demolished in 1903, and the site is now occupied by freight sheds of the G. T. R. Water color, by W. T. Thomson, size 8 x 11.

41—**GIVINS, COL. JAMES,** of the Queen's Rangers, 1791.—Came to Canada as a young man, spending some years on the Detroit frontier and among native tribes of the west, thus acquiring a knowledge of Indian dialects which in after years rendered his services valuable in the Indian Department. In 1792 he was at Niagara as Lieutenant in the Queen's Rangers, and accompanied Governor Simcoe on many of his journeys of exploration in Upper Canada. In 1803 he was Captain of the 5th Foot, and subsequently, on taking up his residence at York (Toronto), was appointed Superintendent in the Indian Department, an office which he held until 1842. On 14th August, 1812, he was appointed Prov. A. D. C., with rank of Major in U. C. Militia, and was with Brock at the taking of Detroit. At the attack upon York by the Americans in 1813, Givins, who afterwards became Colonel, commanded a company of Indians and part of the Glengarry Fencibles in opposing the landing of Major Forsyth. Water color. From a silhouette in possession of his grandson, Robert C. Givins, Chicago, Ill. Size 6 x 9.

42—**MACDONALD, BUST OF SIR J. A.**—In the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England. Photograph; size 7 x 10.

43—**YONGE**—The Right Honorable Sir George, Secretary at War, Knight of the Bath, One of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, F.R.S., F.A.S., etc., etc. Born 1732. Died 1812 Was the chief representative of an ancient Devonshire family, and sat in Parliament for the borough of Honiton, England, from 1754-96; was Secretary of War 1782-94. In 1797 he became Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Cape of Good Hope. Governor Simcoe gave the name Yonge (now Yonge street, Toronto) to the road hewn out in 1793-1800, through the woods from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, as a compliment to the Secretary of War, who was an authority on Roman roads. Painted by Mather Brown. Stipple engraving by E. Scott. Published May 1, 1792, by S. W. Fores, No. 3 Piccadilly. Size 7 x 8½.

44—**BRANT, CAPT. JOHN, Superintendent of Six Nations**—Son of Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea), born at Mohawk Village, U. C., 1794; died there 1832. He was at the Battle of Queenston Heights, and in the engagements at Beaver Dams, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie He rose to the rank of Captain, and as Indian leader showed great bravery. In 1827 he was appointed Superintendent of the Six Nations, and in 1832 was returned a member of the Provincial Parliament for the county of Haldimand, but was unseated on a technicality. Water color. Size 5 x 8.

45—**THOMSON, COL. E. W., 1794-1865**—Son of Archibald Thomson of Kingston, served in the War of 1812-5. He was elected member of the Provincial Legislature, 1836, but was more interested in agriculture than politics. He was first president of the Provincial Agricultural Association and Board of Agriculture for Upper Canada. His farm was known as Aikenshaw, on the Dundas road, the eastern boundary being the concession, now Keele street, West Toronto. Col. Thomson resided here from 1844-65. Colored photo, 4 x 7.

46—**ST. CATHARINES, U. C., 1850.**—View from south bank of the old Twelve-Mile Creek. The mills shown are the old Norris grist mills, now the Kinleith paper mills. The green sward shown is the side of the hill

leading down to the Twelve-Mile Creek, now part of the old, or first Welland Canal. To the left of the picture, the steep hill is part of the T. R. Merritt property, now owned by Dr. W. H. Merritt. Between this incline and the bank where the Stephenson House stands, is part of the old Welland Canal. The principal points in the picture are:—1. The large red brick structure, the Stephenson House, formerly an hotel, now demolished. From the hotel Yates street runs southerly, following the top of the old canal and joins St. Paul's street about No. 5 in the picture. 2. The stone residence, Oak Hill, built by the late Hon. Wm. Merritt. 3. Home of the late Dr. Mack, a well-known physician—now occupied by a Sanitarium. 4. Steeple of St. Paul street Methodist church. 5. Upper part of St. Paul street, locality of Shipman's Tavern, on the north-east corner of Ontario and St. Paul's street. 6. Queenston and Grimsby stone road, the old highway between Hamilton and Queenston. It was the original road used by the Indians. 7. Old brewery of Taylor & Bate. The greater part of the land on which the city of St. Catharines is built, was purchased in 1816 by the Hon. W. H. Merritt from the Hon. Robert Hamilton of Queenston. The purchase consisted of about 400 acres, the larger portion being a level plateau, on the south of which is the ridge commonly known as "the mountain." A patent had been granted to Hon Robert Hamilton, who on the first survey of the place in 1809 named it in honor of his wife, Catharine Askin. "St. Catharines," however, was not universally used until after the purchase by Hon. W. H. Merritt in 1816, when, as a compliment to his wife, also called Catharine, the name was permanently established. Water color, from a drawing in possession of Miss Catharine Merritt, St. Catharines. Size 11 x 15.

47—**TORONTO—Third Parliament Buildings.** View of rear from north-west corner of John and Wellington streets. Water color by W. T. Thomson. Size 7 x 13. See No. 40.

48—**TORONTO, THE GRANGE,** head of John street.—The main building was erected about 1820 by D'Arcy Boulton, eldest son of Justice Boulton. The Grange gate, now crowded back to the head of John street, was originally at Queen street and the house was reached by a central drive through the grounds beginning at the east side of McCaul street. In the social life of York and Toronto the Grange played an important part, many notable men having been entertained there. After the death of D'Arcy Boulton in 1844, his widow continued to reside there with her eldest son, William Henry Boulton, subsequently Mayor of Toronto. The widow of the latter married Prof. Goldwin Smith. Mrs. Smith died 9th Sept., 1909, and her husband in 1910. By the terms of her will, The Grange passed to the recently-formed Art Museum of Toronto. Etching by Henry S. Howland, jr., 1887. Size 5 x 8.

49—**STUART, REV. GEORGE O'KILL,** 1776-1862—Son of Rev. John Stuart, D.D., first incumbent of the Protestant church in Kingston; was ordained in 1800, and the following year sent as a missionary to York (Toronto), where he became first rector of the Anglican church, now St. James Cathedral. He was appointed rector of Kingston in 1812, was the Bishop of Quebec's "official" in Upper Canada, and later Archdeacon of York, and was the first Dean of the See of Ontario. Water color; size 5 x 6.

50—**SWALE, MRS. HOGARTH J., Foundress of Holy Trinity Church, Toronto.** In 1845, Mrs. Swale, who resided in England, through the Bishop of Ripon, gave £5,000 sterling to Bishop Strachan for the purpose of erecting a church in his diocese. Her express conditions were that the

sittings in the church should be free and unappropriated forever and that her name remain secret. The church was opened and consecrated in 1847. For nearly fifty years the secret of who built Holy Trinity church was well kept, but about 1894 the name became known, and in 1897, the churchwardens, feeling it was then no breach of confidence, alluded to the matter in most fitting terms in their report. Water color, from the original in England, size 4 x 5.

51—**WRIGHT, EDWARD GRAVES SIMCOE**—First white child born at York (Toronto), 1794 Son of Edward Wright, of the Queen's Rangers, Niagara and York, 1792-1802, who emigrated to America before the Revolutionary War. On its expiration he returned to the old land, where he remained for several years, but in 1792 came to Canada with the Queen's Rangers. His son, Edward Graves Simcoe Wright, in after years kept the Greenland Fisheries Tavern, north-west corner of Front and John streets, Toronto. Bromide photograph from an oil in possession of his great-grandson. Edward H. Rodden, Toronto. Size 13 x 16.

52—**OSGOODE, WILLIAM—Chief Justice of Upper Canada.**—At the early age of fifteen he entered Christ College as a commoner. He studied law, became M. A. in 1777, and was called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed first Chief Justice of Upper Canada in 1792. He was a Legislative Councillor of the Province, appointed to the Council in July, and in the following September was appointed Speaker. In consequence of his charge to a grand jury that slavery ought not to exist in the colony of Canada, the Legislative of Upper Canada passed in July, 1793, an Act entitled "An Act to prevent the Further Introduction of Slaves, and to Limit the Terms of Contracts for Service within this Province." In 1794 Osgoode became Chief Justice of Lower Canada, retaining the office until 1801, when he resigned and returned to England. He died in 1824 aged seventy. Photograph from original oil at Wolford, the Manor House of the Simcoe family in Devon. Size 8 x 9.

53—**CHARBONNEL, The Right Rev. Armand Francis Marie, Comte de**—Belonged to an old and illustrious family; was born 1st December, 1802, near Monistrol-sur-Loire, France, ordained priest in 1825; entered Society of St. Sulpice the following year. He came to Canada in 1839. During the succeeding years he was frequently offered episcopal honors, which he declined. In 1850 Father Charbonnel, as successor to Bishop Power, was consecrated Bishop of Toronto by Pope Pius IX., taking formal possession of the See in September of that year. During his episcopate the House of Providence, Toronto, was founded, and the Dioceses of Hamilton and London erected. His repeated appeal that he be allowed to resign was at last sustained, and in 1860 he returned to France, where he died 29th March, 1891. From a lithograph. Size 7 x 9.

54—**LONDON, CANADA WEST—Grand Military Steeplechase, 9th May, 1843.** The participants in the steeplechase, reading from left to right are:—Lieut. Burnaby, R.E., on Fanny, pink and white; Lieut. Romer, 14th Regt., on Moose, blue and white; Lieut. Anderson, 83rd Regt., on Murrat, black and blue; Lieut Patton, on Francis, light blue; Lieut. Windham, Royals, on Wild Boy, purple and black; Lieut. Lysons, Royals on Red Indian, crimson and blue. Stewards—Capt. Davenport, Royal Regt., Lieut. Fisher, R.A., and Lieut. Douglas, 14th Regt., to whom the print is most respectfully dedicated by their obliged and obedient servant, R. Ackerman. Drawn by Lady Alexander. Engraved by J. Harris. Size 14 x 20.

55—**TORONTO—The Third Don Bridge**—Erected 1851, and covered in twenty years later. In 1878 it was swept away, and in October of the same year an iron bridge constructed, which was partially rebuilt and strengthened

in 1893. In 1910 this bridge was removed about sixty feet south, and a new one erected on its site. Water color by R. Baigent. Size 10 x 14.

56—**TORONTO STREET R. R. TICKETS**—Set of first of each class of street railway tickets issued in Toronto, when city assumed possession of street railway 19th May, 1891; and also first of each series issued by the Kiely and Everitt Syndicate the following August.

57—**ROBINSON, HON. PETER**—Eldest son of Christopher Robinson, of the Queen's Rangers, and brother of Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., Chief Justice, was born in New Brunswick, 1785. He commanded a volunteer rifle company at the capture of Detroit in 1812, was representative of East Riding of York in Provincial Legislature, 1817-20, and afterwards member of Legislative Council. In 1827 was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, which position he held until his death in Toronto in 1838. Hon. Peter Robinson had a great deal to do with the settlement of Peterboro, Ont., which is named after him. From a portrait in possession of Mrs. Christopher Robinson, Toronto. Size 10 x 15.

58—**ROBINSON, SIR JOHN BEVERLEY, Bart., D. C. L.** Second son of Christopher Robinson, born at Berthier, L. C., July, 1791; died at Toronto, January, 1863. He served under General Brock at Detroit and Queenston Heights, and in the same year was appointed Acting Attorney-General of Upper Canada, and subsequently became Solicitor-General and Attorney-General of the Province. In 1821 became first representative of York in Provincial Legislature. Chief Justice of Upper Canada, 1829-62. From the first sketch for an oil picture painted in 1855 by James Richmond, a celebrated artist. Size 12 x 16.

59—**ROBINSON, WILLIAM B., M.P.P.**—Third son of Christopher Robinson, of Queen's Rangers, and brother of Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., Chief Justice, was born at Kingston, Upper Canada, 22nd December, 1797. He represented the county of Simcoe in House of Assembly for twenty-five years, was Inspector-General for Canada with a seat in the Executive Council He held the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works 1846-7. Also a Commissioner of the Canada Company. Died at Toronto in 1873. From a portrait in possession of Mrs. Christopher Robinson, Toronto. Size 14 x 16.

60—**WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE** — Proclamation issued by Lieut.-Gov. Simcoe, 25th May, 1792, warning British subjects in Upper Canada from participating in the war commenced by Austria against France in the early days of the French Revolution, while Louis XVI. was still alive, but a prisoner. The term "The Most Christian King" (Le Rio tres Chretien) was a title borne by the Kings of France, and dates back to the time of Clovis, the latter half of the fifth century, and was probably conferred by one of the church councils. Original manuscript Size 14½ x 18.

61—**MAP OF LAKE ONTARIO—With English and French Fleets in 1757**—The original is the first hand-made map of Lake Ontario, and gives not only the principal ports and places from east to west on both sides of the lake, but gives also pictures of the English and French fleets in 1757. It is the first drawing known which gives a picture of the fleets. Labroquerie (La Broquerie) died in 1762 at Boucherville in Chambly Co., Quebec. Many of his descendants are still living. A full description of the map, with the ports and places, and the fleets, will be found in Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto, Vol. III., p. 88-90. Reproduction from original in the King's Library, British Museum made by Labroquerie, a French Engineer, at Fort Frontenac (Kingston, U.C.) on 4th October, 1757. Size 9 x 11.

62—**FIRST LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO**—They met in the old Parliament Buildings, Front street, Toronto, the capital of Ontario, and held four sessions, viz.:—1, 27th December, 1867-4th March, 1868; 2, 3rd November, 1868-23rd January, 1869; 3, 3rd November, 1869-24th December, 1869; 4, 7th December, 1871-2nd March, 1872. Dissolved 25th February, 1871. The Legislature continued to meet here until 1892. Buildings demolished 1903. Original photograph by Notman & Fraser. Size 9 x 15.

63—**ASCENSION OF KING GEORGE IV., 29th Jan., 1820**—Proclamation in connection with the ascension of George IV., King of Great Britain and Ireland (1820-30), which was read 3rd May, 1820, on the steps of the Legislative Buildings at the east end of Palace street, at the foot of the present Berkeley, which in those days was called Parliament street. The proclamation is signed by Samuel Smith, whose second term as Administrator of Upper Canada lasted from 8th March, 1820-29th June, 1820. Original; size 12 x 15.

64—**TORONTO—THE GIVENS' HOMESTEAD, "PINE GROVE,"** near North road, now Givens st., rear view.—Etching by Wm. T. Thomson. Size 4 x 6.

65—**DUGGAN, HON. GEORGE, 1813-76**—Born in Ireland, studied law in Canada. At the time of the Rebellion in 1837 he was in charge of some troops at Toronto, and upon going out to reconnoitre was taken prisoner. While Recorder of the City of Toronto in 1865 he tried the celebrated case of Bennett G. Burley for extradition to United States. In 1868 was appointed Senior Judge of the County of York. From a portrait in possession of his son, Mr. Henry Duggan, Clerk 10th Division Court, Toronto. Size 4⅛ x 6.

66—**TORONTO—A Celebrated Murder Trial**—Grace Marks, alias Mary Whitney, and James McDermott, as they appeared in the Court House, Church street, Toronto, 3rd Nov., 1841, accused of murdering Mr. Thomas Kinnear, a resident of Yonge street road, near Richmond Hill, and his housekeeper, Nancy Montgomery. Sketches made at trial. Size 5 x 6.

67—**HOWARD, MRS. JOHN G. (Jemima Frances Meikie)**, born 18th August, 1802, emigrated to Canada with her husband in 1832. Her death took place in Toronto 1st September, 1877. Bromide photograph, size 11 x 15.

68—**TORONTO—Colborne Lodge, High Park**—Residence of the late John G. Howard, Architect and Surveyor. Mr. Howard came to Canada in 1832, settling in York. In 1836 he bought land along the east bank of the Humber River, and a few months later built on the Western front of the land, which he had called High Park, his residence, Colborne Lodge, so named in honor of Sir John Colborne, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. A pen drawing by Owen Staples; size 10 x 16.

69—**BEIKIE, JOHN**—Came to York (Toronto) at an early date. He was Sheriff of the Home District, 1811-12; Member of Legislature U.C., 1813, and Clerk of Executive Council, U.C., 1820-25; pew holder and member of St. James' (Anglican) Church, 1803-38. He was also a prominent member of Masonic fraternity and Deputy Grand Master of Grand Provincial Grand Lodge 1825-39. Died March, 1839. The Legislature attended his funeral. Water color; size 10 x 12.

70—**YONGE**—The Right Honorable St. George, Bt., Secretary of War, Knight of the Bath, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, F.R.S., F.A.S., etc. Painted by Mather Brown. Stipple engraving, colored, by E. Scott. Size 7 x 8¼. See No. 43.

71—**TORONTO—Zion Congregational Church,** northeast corner of Bay and Adelaide streets. Built in 1839 and opened for worship 1st January, 1840. Rev. John Roaf was pastor. The church was burnt in 1855. The towers shown are those of Holy Trinity church. The key gives the occupants of building on the east side of Bay street. Colored lithograph by Maclear & Co., Toronto, size 11 x 15.

72—**STRACHAN, BISHOP**—The Honorable and Right Rev. John Strachan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto. To the Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada this engraving is most respectfully dedicated by the Publisher, Henry Rowsell, Toronto. Born in Aberdeen, 1778; entered the University of that place in 1794. Through the late Hon. Richard Cartwright and Hon. Robert Hamilton he received an offer to come to Canada, which he did in 1799. He opened a school at Kingston, and subsequently resolved to enter the Church of England (he was of the Presbyterian faith). Accordingly he was ordained deacon by Bishop Mountain, and appointed to the Mission of Cornwall. In 1812 he became rector of York, and in 1818 was appointed Executive Councillor, resigning his seat in 1839. In the summer of that year he was consecrated first Bishop of Toronto, a diocese comprising the whole of Upper Canada. He labored in this field for eleven years, when the western division of the province was erected into a diocese, under Rev. Dr. Cronyn. Bishop Strachan passed away on 1st November, 1867, in Toronto. Steel engraving by Warner from a painting by Berthon; size 9⅝ x 12¼.

73—**TURQUAND, BERNARD**—Although an Englishman by birth, came of Huguenot stock. He was born in London, 2nd February, 1790, and came to Canada in 1820, holding office, under Hon. John Henry Dunn, in the Receiver-General's Department, and, in later years, in the Crown Lands Department. He was Grand Secretary of Provincial Grand (Masonic) Lodge in Upper Canada, 1822-42. Water color, size 8 x 10.

74—**YORK, DUKE OF**—Field Marshal, H.R.H. the Duke of York, etc., etc., etc., Frederick, second son of George III. Was born 1763; served in Prussian army; created in 1784 Duke of York and Albany; commanded a British corps in French campaigns, 1793-4, and in commemoration of the success of his Majesty's arms under H.R.H., by which Holland was saved from French invasion, the name "Toronto" was changed to "York" by Governor Simcoe in August, 1793. Died 1827. Painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. Engraved by Geo. T. Doo, engraver to H.R.H. the Duke of York, London. Published Dec., 1824, by Hurst, Robinson & Co., Cheapside, and 8 Pall Mall. Steel engraving, size 8¾ x 11.

75—**HOWARD, JOHN G.**—At the age of fifteen was sent to sea, but was compelled to abandon the life, and took up land surveying, engineering and architecture. In 1832 he, with his wife, emigrated to Canada, settling in York, and in 1834 was appointed by William Lyon Mackenzie as City Surveyor, and subsequently became City Engineer. In 1873 Mr. Howard conveyed 120 acres of High Park to the Corporation of Toronto by gift as a public park forever, and the remaining 45 acres of his estate were added after his death, which took place in 1890. He was buried with Masonic honors in High Park. Bromide photograph, size 11 x 15.

76—**TORONTO—Givins Homestead,** front view, 1888. There is some doubt as to when this house was built by Col. James Givins, Supt. Indian Department, Upper Canada, who bought the land, one of twenty-eight park lots, consisting of one hundred acres each, from Col. Bouchette in 1802. The homestead stood on the north side of the present Givins street. The place was known as Pine Grove, North road, and the house

was reached from Dundas street north of Queen, east side, near the first turn. It was demolished in 1891, and the site is now (1912) 28 Halton street, while the property at the back, on the south side of Arthur street, is occupied by houses Nos. 259-279, opposite North Givins street. Givins street, north of College, is now Roxton road. Pen drawing by Owen Staples. Size 10 x 15. See No. 64

77—**NIAGARA—St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church**—Prior to 1794 only two churches were in existence in Upper Canada, the Indian chapel at Brantford, 1786, and the Presbyterian church at Williamstown, 1787. In 1794, the erection of the first church at Niagara—subsequently known as St. Andrew's Presbyterian—was begun. An old record book of the church gives many interesting incidents in connection with its early history, of efforts for religious liberty, of encouragement and difficulties, of generous offerings, [illegible] of poverty in the struggle made by the handful of people who formed the congregation in its pioneer days. During the War of 1812-14 the church was burnt, and in 1831 the present structure built. Water color by Owen Staples. Size 15 x 21.

78—**NIAGARA—Old Court House**—Built in 1817 as a jail and court house. In this building many remarkable trials took place, notably that of Robert Gourlay. The present court house, Niagara, was erected in 1847, and the historic house of 1817 was only used as a jail until that in St. Catharines was erected, in 1864. In many books of travel in Canada from 1820-1830 the jail and court house, Niagara, is spoken of as the handsomest building in Upper Canada. Water color, size 13 x 15.

79—**NIAGARA**—Pulpit and Chancel, St. Mark's Anglican Church. Water color by Owen Staples; size 20 x 28.

80—**ST. DAVID'S, NIAGARA TOWNSHIP—An Old Masonic Meeting Place.** The meeting place, 1811-19, of Masonic Lodge No. 2 of the Provincial Grand Lodge. The minutes of the P. G. L., 1798, show that the lodge met at Niagara, in 1799 at Queenston, and in 1811 at St. David's, Niagara Township. The village of St. David's is built on lot No. 90 in the Township of Niagara, part of which lot is the northwest corner of Main street and the Queenston and Grimsby macadamized road, in St David's. Water color by Mrs. E. Currie, St. Catharines, Ont.; size 8 x 12.

81—**NIAGARA—Royal Coat of Arms**, which, from 1817-47, decorated the upper part of the north wall over the judge's seat in the old Court House, Niagara. The original painting was removed to the new Court House on Queen street in 1847, and occupies the same position over the judge's seat as in the old Court House. Water color by Owen Staples, copied from original oil. Size 15x20.

82—**NIAGARA—Old Court House**—View of the court room as in 1877. An old and historic building. When Niagara ceased to be the county town, the career of the old jail and Court House, as the former, ended, for since 1847 courts had been held in the new building. For several years the place was unoccupied, when in 1869 it was purchased by Miss Rye, altered and beautified. It is now known as the Western Home for Girls. Water color. Size 11 x 15. See No. 78

83—**QUEENSTON HEIGHTS—The battle ground** as it appeared in July, 1897. After the capture in 1812 of Detroit by Brock, the Americans began preparations for a second attack on Canada. This was made in October, and on the 13th the famous Battle of Queenston Heights was fought. Colonel Winfield Scott, an able officer, and General Brock commanding the respective forces. Several attempts by the British to storm the heights were unsuccessful, but they eventually, through Sheaffe's movement, gained the summit. The encounter was sharp while it lasted, and

soon one more victory was added to the British list. Gen. Brock had been killed during the morning, and his aide, Colonel Macdonell, received a wound from which he died next day. Water color by E. Wyly Grier, size 14 x 18.

84—**NIAGARA—St. Mark's Anglican Church, 1834**—The first church was opened in 1809, destroyed by Americans in 1813, rebuilt later, and transepts added in 1843. The steamer in the river is the Queenston, built in 1824, and continued a regular packet between that point, Toronto and Prescott until 1831. Drawn from nature and on stone by G. D'Almaine, 1834. Size 11 x 17. See No. 79.

85—**GIVINS, GEORGE EDWARD**—Youngest son of Colonel James Givins, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He was on the medical staff in India for many years, and died in Toronto in the sixties. Bromide photograph from original photo, size 11x15.

86—**NIAGARA RIVER**—A birdseye view from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, showing the situation and extent of Navy Island and the towns and villages on the banks of the river, in Canada and the United States, with the situation of the Caroline steamboat off Schlosser. From a drawing by W. R. Callington, engineer, Boston, from an actual survey made in 1837. Published by J. Robins, Fleet street, London. Size 9x15.

87—**NIAGARA FALLS—Canada**—This view of the Falls was engraved from a "Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain in North America," by Herman Moll geographer, 1711. From an old engraving in the British Museum, London, England, size 9x9.

88—**NIAGARA TOWNSHIP—The Servos Farm, Palatine Hill**—From the site of the first Servos Mill mentioned by Mrs. Simcoe in her Diary. The Four Mile Creek is shown in the foreground, and running into the picture. Water color by Owen Staples, size 22 x 29.

89—**BUTLER, COLONEL JOHN**—Born in New London, Conn., in 1725, his father, an Irish officer, having come to the North American colonies with his regiment about 1711. Butler's first service was as a captain in the Indian Department in the expedition against Crown Point under Sir William Johnson, where he greatly distinguished himself. He also served under Abercrombie at Ticonderoga, and with Bradstreet at the capture of Fort Frontenac. He accompanied Johnson against Fort Niagara as second in command of the Indians, and after Gen. Prideaux's death he followed him in the command. He afterwards served through the revolutionary war in command of the famous corps of "Rangers" bearing his name. This corps was disbanded June, 1784. Butler, after the war, was appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Indians. He was Senior Grand Warden of the Grand (Masonic) Lodge, Niagara, 1791. Died at Niagara 1796. Water color from original in Dominion Archives, size 9x12.

90—**BATTLE GROUND AT LUNDY'S LANE—Township of Stamford**—The picture gives the battlefield as it was in July, 1897, and shows interesting and historical spots, such as Brock's Monument, Lundy's Lane and Old Burial Ground. The battle, fought on 25th July, 1814, was the most stubbornly contested engagement fought in Ontario. It resulted in a victory for the British. Sometimes it is styled by American writers as that of Bridgewater, or Niagara Falls, but Canadians usually speak of it as "Lundy's Lane." A water color made on the spot in 1897 for J. Ross Robertson by E. Wyly Grier, size 7x40.

91—BURLINGTON BAY—The King's Head Inn, from the south-east. This tavern or inn stood near the south-east or southerly end of Burlington Bay, near the present filtering basins of the Hamilton Waterworks, and north of the pumping house. The house was two miles south of the Burlington Canal, 200 feet from the bay shore, and its front faced north or norther-westerly, looking towards the Brant homestead. It stood at the junction of the Hamilton and Stoney Creek road on the west side, between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario. In connection with the King's Head Inn and its situation, "Topographical Description of Upper Canada" says: "At the head of Lake Ontario there is a smaller lake, within a long beach, of about five miles, from whence there is an outlet to Lake Ontario, over which there is a bridge. At the south end of the beach is the King's Head, a good inn, erected for the accommodation of travellers, by order of his Excellency Major-General Simcoe, the Lieutenant-Governor. It is beautifully situated at a small portage which leads from the head of a natural canal connecting Burlington Bay with Lake Ontario, and is a good landmark." The building was burned by the Americans in 1812. From a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 6 x 12.

92—NIAGARA—The Butler House. Now occupied by Mr. Nelson Bissell; was the property of Col. John Butler, of Butler's Rangers; then Andrew Butler, his son, 1802; then Joseph Butler, 1821. Sheriff Mercer subsequently owned the property. Mr. Bissell, an uncle of Mr. Nelson Bissell, who lived to be almost a hundred years of age, said that he remembered the house before the battle of Queenston Heights. Water color by Owen Staples. Size 11 x 15.

93—SECORD, LAURA (Ingersoll), 1775-1868. Heroine of the war of 1812, daughter of Thomas Ingersoll, founder of the town of that name, who came back to Canada at the close of the Revolutionary War. Her husband, James Secord, of Huguenot descent, was like her father, a U. E. Loyalist. Secord had been severely wounded at Queenston Heights, and while home under parole, American soldiers domiciled themselves in his house. It was here that hints of the intended night surprise on Beaver Dams were dropped. To take this post would be to open up the whole peninsula. Lieut. Fitzgibbon, of the 49th, was stationed at the cross roads at Beaver Dams, in DeCew's house, and to warn him of the intended attack, Laura Secord, on 23rd June, 1813, walked twenty miles by a circuitous route from Queenston, through swamp and forest. Her trying experiences and Fitzgibbon's success owing to the timely warning he received, are well known in Canadian history. A monument to Mrs. Secord's memory has been erected in the cemetery at Lundy's Lane, and through the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. E. C. Currie, of St. Catharines, a fitting memorial was placed on Queenston Heights, June, 1911. From the original drawing. Size 5 x 6.

94—CLEMENT, Mrs. John (Mary Ball), daughter of Jacob Ball, who, in 1780, was a member of the Butler's Rangers. She married Captain John Clement, of Niagara, an active leader of the Northern Confederate Indians, 1812-15, popularly konwn as "Ranger John." Water color from original by Hoppner Meyer in Niagara Historical Museum. Size 8 x 10.

95—BURLINGTON BAY—The King's Head Inn, from the north-west, showing the sign on which the head of George III was painted by Lieut Pilkington, who was much amused when Governor Simcoe laughingly suggested that he ought to leave "one example of sign painting in Canada." From a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 9 x 13.

96—DICKSON, HON WM., of Niagara. Born in Dumfries, Scotland, 1769; came to Canada 1792, settling in Niagara, and began the practice of law there. He took an active part in the war of 1812, was taken prisoner

and sent to Greenbush, N.Y., but was subsequently released. In 1816 Mr. Dickson founded the Township of Dumfries, Ont., and in that year became a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. He lived for a time in Galt, but in 1836 returned to Niagara, where he died ten years later. Water color from original by Hoppner Meyer in Niagara Historical Museum. Size 8 x 10.

97—**FORT NIAGARA, N. Y., 1911.** From the foot of King street, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. Water color by Owen Staples. Size 10 x 14.

98—**GARRETT, LIEUT., of the 49th Regiment.** He served in Ireland in 1806, and in 1808 received a commission in the 49th Regiment; was at the battle of Queenston Heights and the bearer of the last order of Gen. Brock a few minutes before that officer's death; was present at the battles of Fort George and Stoney Creek. He was ordnance storekeeper at Fort George for several years, retiring in 1850 on a pension. Water color from the oil in Niagara Historical Museum. Size 9 x 11.

99—**NIAGARA—Interior St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.** Water color by Owen Staples. Size 20 x 26. See No. 77.

100—**NIAGARA—An Historic House,** the Western Home for Girls. This building was used in 1817 as a jail and Court House, and discontinued as the latter in 1847, when the present Court House was built. Later, on the removal of the jail to St. Catharines, it was unoccupied for several years. Miss Rye purchased it in 1869, and the place was a home for orphan children. For the past twenty-five years it has been known as orphan children, known as the Western Home for Girls. Colored drawing by Owen Staples. Size 11 x 14.

101—**KERR, DR. ROBERT,** a connection of Sir Robert Kerr, afterwards Duke of Roxborough, in the peerage of Scotland, was born in 1755. He was an army surgeon in Sir John Johnson's 2nd Battalion, and settled at Niagara about 1789. He was judge of the Surrogate Court, Niagara, and served in war of 1812-15. Dr. Kerr was an active Mason in Niagara, and was Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge, Niagara, 1807-20. He died in Albany, N. Y., 1824. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Molly Brant and Sir William Johnson. Water color, 10x12.

102—**NIAGARA, 1854**—Entrance to the river from Lake Ontario. The "Chief Justice Robinson" is seen entering the river. Water color by F. H. Granger, size 7x24.

103—**PUISAYE, Comte Joseph de, born at Montagne,** 1755, was the youngest son of a noble family. He was intended for the church, but entered the army and was raised to the rank of major-general in 1791. In 1797 he applied to the British Government to found a Royalist settlement in Canada, having previously failed in his efforts in the Royalist cause in France, and generally blamed for the disastrous result of the Quiberon expedition. He and his party arrived in Canada in the autumn of 1798; a settlement was founded on Yonge street, near Markham, and the following year the Count settled at Niagara, where he lived for some years. He was never allowed to return to France, and died in England, near Hammersmith, Middlesex, in 1827. Pastel by Owen Staples from a photograph in Niagara Historical Museum. Size 4½ x 6½.

104—**PUISAYE, Comtesse (Susanne Smithers).** It is not supposed that she ever came to Canada, but died previous to 1798. Pastel by Owen Staples from a photograph in Niagara Historical Museum. Size 5 x 7.

105—**OATES, Capt. Edward**—Commanded the Richmond sloop of 100 tons burden, launched at York 1820. Her "superiority" was well advertised by her captain, also an extensive shareholder. Residents of Toronto to the fore in the early nineties recalled with no degree of pleasure rough and stormy passages they, as children, had in the Richmond between York and Niagara. The Richmond was wrecked in 1826. Pastel by Owen Staples from photograph in Niagara Historical Museum. Size 7 x 10.

106 **NIAGARA—A Storehouse in Fort George Grounds,** centre part of which, with chimney, was standing after the war of 1812-15. It was occupied by the Military Guard during and after the war. Near this spot is where Brock was buried. Water color by Owen Staples, size 20x26.

107—**NIAGARA—View foot of King street,** from the river, 1839. Showing Mrs. Elliott's house, built 1838, and the guard-house, Gleaner office, Oates tavern, Dugdale's soap factory, and Fort Mississaga. Water color by F. H. Granger, size 15x21.

108 **NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Horse Shoe Falls, 1882**—Water color by H. R. H. Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, during her residence in Canada, 1878-1883, size 18x26.

109—**FORT GEORGE, U. C.—View from Old Fort Niagara, N. Y., 1800**—The original is said to have been made by an officer of the 49th Regt. Water color, size 14x19.

110—**NIAGARA—"The Wilderness," King street,** consisted primarily of lots 235, 236, 237, 238, Niagara, the property being conveyed to Ann Claus (daughter of Sir William Johnson), on 3rd December, 1799, she obtaining it from Robert Pilkington. It was the home also of Col. William Claus (son of Col. Daniel Claus and Ann Johnson), who served as an officer in the 60th Regiment, and was in 1796 Deputy Superintendent-General and Deputy Inspector General Indian Affairs at Niagara. The house is now occupied by Major and Mrs. Evans. The latter is a great granddaughter of Col. Daniel Claus. Water color by Owen Staples, size 20x28.

111—**NIAGARA—View Foot King Street**—Looking towards Old Fort Niagara, 1839—Showing Dugdale's soap factory, the Gleaner Office, Oates' Tavern, the Guard House, Mrs. Elliott's House, built in 1838, and Andrew Heron's house. Fort Niagara, N. Y., is seen in the distance. Water color by F. H. Granger. Size 15 x 21.

112—**PHILLIPS, Dr. Ziba Marcus,** son of a U. E. L. who settled subsequent to the Revolutionary War in the township of Augusta, practised medicine from about 1816. He fought at the battle of Queenston Heights, and in 1842 was Lieut.-Colonel of 2nd Regiment Grenville County Militia. He was the leading Freemason of Midland District 1817-45; died September, 1847, near Brockville. In St. Peter's church, Brockville, is a mural tablet to the memory of Ziba M. Phillips. Water color. Size 10 x 12.

113—**MACAULAY, DR. JAMES,** was born in Scotland in 1759, entered the Army as a surgeon to the 33rd Regiment, about 1785. He came to Canada with the Queen's Rangers, and was stationed at Kingston and Niagara. Subsequently he received the appointment as deputy inspector-general of hospitals. When Toronto became the seat of Government instead of Niagara, Dr. Macaulay settled in the former place with his family. Teraulay street, Toronto, preserved the last syllable of Hayter and the two last syllables of Macaulay. From an oil in possession of his grand-daughters, the Misses Macaulay, Exmouth, Devon, England. Size 11 x 14.

114—**BROCKVILLE, U. C., 1841**—Sketch from above the town off what is now called Refugee Island. The "Three Sisters" below the town are in the centre of picture; Morristown, in New York State, on the right. St. Peter's Church, Blockhouse Island, and the Jones Wharf, with vessels moored to it, are conspicuous. The building shown immediately to the left of the Blockhouse are "Colton's Foundry;" the warehouse of Sydney and Henry Jones, a building since incorporated in the C. P. R. freight shed; and Flint's Hotel. The commanding position of St. Peter's Church has often been noticed from the river, as it is shown in picture. Pencil drawing by Frederick Holloway in 1841. Size 7 x 11. The views of Brockville, Nos. 114-15-18-20, and that of Morristown, No. 121, were a gift of Rev. H. Bedford-Jones, Brockville, to J. Ross Robertson.

115—**BROCKVILLE, U. C., 1841**—This sketch is taken looking up the river from below King street. St. Peter's Church, the first ecclesiastical building to be erected in Brockville, A.D. 1826, is shown in its original unenlarged condition. The first enlargement was made a few years later. To the left of the picture is shown the Island, with Blockhouse on it, and a wharf near which stood Flint's Hotel. Beyond them is the group of islands, now largely sold, but some leased by the town of Brockville as a park for picnics, &c. The spire of what was the First Presbyterian Church is seen to the right above some trees. Pencil drawing by Frederick Holloway, in 1841. Size 7 x 11.

116—**ENGAGEMENT IN THE THOUSAND ISLANDS, River St. Lawrence** — The Americans went down the river in boats, the Canadians following, 11th November, 1813. The latter were victorious in the encounter, which took place near Ogden's and Toussaint's (All Saints) Island. The next day was fought the battle of Chrysler's Farm. Lithographed in color, by Coke Smyth. Size 11 x 15.

117—**CATARAQUI (Kingston) — A south-east View, 1783** — This is the first picture of Cataraqui, showing what was left of Fort Frontenac in that year. The city of Kingston is situated at the head of the St. Lawrence, at the outlet of Lake Ontario. The harbor is an excellent one, and ships of any size can be accommodated in perfect safety. In 1672 the place was known as Cataraqui, and visited by De Courcelles, the Governor of New France. He was succeeded by Count Frontenac, and the fort was built by him, and named in his honor. The fort was held by the French until 1758, when it fell into the hands of the British under Colonel Bradstreet. In 1783 a number of Loyalist emigrants under Captain Michael Grass settled in what is now the township of Kingston. See following key:
1. Represents a small house, but of the owner or occupant nothing is known. It is near the site of the old Recollet Church, which appears to have been removed or destroyed. 2. Represents the Commandant's house, which was on the line of Queen street, not far from Bagot street. 3. Represents the barracks built by Count Frontenac inside the fort, the walls of which are designated by No. 4. The barracks appear to have been on the north-west side of the fort. The wall of the fort in the original picture is partly dark shaded and partly light. The light part represents the south-west side of the wall the dark the south east side. represe[illegible]e south-west side of the wall, the dark the south east side
5. Is [illegible] tower built within the bastion at the corner of the fort. This was the south bastion. This tower was built of strong rubble masonry, and continued in existence until 1832, when it was razed to the ground. The site of the tower, indicated by the circular stone work, is distinctly visible to-day in the barrack square close to the ball alley. 6. Is a three-cornered building, which was built of stone in front of and a protection to the entrance to the fort, which was on the north-east side facing Barriefield. One angle pointed toward Barriefield, and the building

was constructed in this shape in order to divert the fire of guns which might be directed against the gate. 7. Represents a storehouse with a wharf in front of it, which formerly belonged to Mr. Forsythe. Drawn by James Peachey, Ensign, 60th Regt. Taken by Louis Kotte, 1783. Copy of original by E. Wyly Greer. Size 13 x 22.

118—**BROCKVILLE, U.C., 1853**—From the west of Brockville, looking across the old Mill Pond, through which ran a creek, now much contracted by straightening. The road on which the houses in the centre front is King street, the chief business street in Brockville. Water color. By Gen. A. R. V. Crease, R.E.; size 6 x 10.

119—**THE THOUSAND ISLANDS, VIEW OF**—Drawn by A. Kollner; lithographed by Deroy and published by Goupil & Co., New York and Paris; size 9 x 12.

120—**BROCKVILLE, U.C., 1841**—The picture was made from a point in the river opposite and shows St. Peter's Anglican Church to the right on the hill and the blockhouse on island in centre. On the extreme left of picture the house with trees behind was built probably about 1815-18 by a Mr. Fraser, Collector of Customs. In the centre is the old Court House of brick, built 1824. To the immediate left of the Court House is the first Presbyterian Church building in Brockville, afterwards destroyed by fire, while the first Methodist Church building is seen to the right of the Court House. The house below St. Peter's, with trees behind it, is still standing (1912), and is in good repair. Pencil drawing in 1841 by Frederick Holloway. Size 7 x 11.

121—**MORRISTOWN VILLAGE, St. Lawrence Co., N.Y.**—This is a sketch of Morristown taken from one of the "Three Sisters" and showing the head of one of the other islands. There is a little creek about where centre of picture is and the Protestant Episcopal Church is visible near the centre. The building more to the left with tower is the Methodist Chapel, and on the extreme left is the old windmill, used at times as jail. On the right near the well known "Ford" family house is shown an old mill which has disappeared. Morristown has not grown much in the past 70 years. The view taken looks right into the bay, into which the little stream flows. Pencil drawing in 1841 by Frederick Holloway. Size 6 x 10.

122—**ENGAGEMENT AT DICKINSON'S LANDING, 10th Nov., 1813**—This engagement is identical with Hoople's Creek, a quarter of a mile west of where Dickinson's Landing is to-day. The Americans came from Ogdensburg and were met by the Grenville and Dundas militia and by them defeated. Hoople's Creek was so called because Hoople got from the Government in 1797-8 a grant of land here. Colored lithograph by Coke Smyth; size 11 x 15.

123—**SMART, REV. WILLIAM**, whose parents were members of the Secession Church in Haddington, Scotland, early in life resolved to devote himself to missionary work and became a student of the London Missionary Society. In April, 1811, in response to a petition from the inhabitants of Elizabethtown, Yonge and Augusta, he came as a missionary to Canada, arriving at Elizabethtown (Brockville) in October following. For thirty-eight years he was pastor of the congregation of Brockville. He was an enthusiastic Free Mason and Grand Chaplain of the Second Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada, 1823-5. Mr. Smart died at Gananoque 9th Sept., 1876. Knox College, Toronto, has a collection of letters and papers presented by Mrs. Smart, which are of great interest in connection with the early Presbyterian church in Canada. Water color; size 10 x 12.

124—**MACAULAY, MRS. (Elizabeth Tuck Hayter), of Devonshire, Eng.**, who in 1790 became the first wife of Dr. James Macaulay. From an oil portrait in possession of her grand-daughters the Misses Macaulay, Exmouth, Devon, England. Size 11 x 14.

125—**PRICE, HON. JAMES HERVEY**, first City Clerk of Toronto, 1834, holding position for one year. From 1841-44 he represented the first riding of York in the United Parliament of Upper Canada, and in 1848 was M.P. for the south riding of York. He was also Commissioner of Crown Lands. Painted by T. Hamel. Lith. by F. Davignon. Print by Nagel, N. Y. Size 10 x 10.

126—**MONTREAL—Residence of Sir John Johnson, Bart.**, St. Mary street, now Notre Dame. In an old plan of Montreal, 1846, the house and grounds are shown opposite the Molson Distillery, but there is no trace of the Johnson home to-day, the grounds having been built upon. Black and white wash drawing; size 6 x 8.

127—**MACDONELL, LT.-COL. HON. JOHN**—Son of Lt.-Col. Alexander Macdonell, 1st Glengarry Militia, and nephew of Lt.-Col. John Macdonell, Speaker of the first House of Assembly of Upper Canada; Prov. A.D.C., 15th April, 1812; was at the taking of Detroit the following August, and awarded a gold medal. At Queenston Heights he, with Brock, was mortally wounded. Col. Macdonell was at the time of his death Attorney-General of Upper Canada. From a silhouette in possession of his grand-nephew, J. A. Macdonell, K.C., Alexandria, Ont. Size 2 x 3½.

128—**MONTREAL, 1760—An early view of Montreal in Canada**, from St. Helen's Island, showing several points of interest in the town at that period. The following is a key of the places indicated:—1. Chateau Callieres, built in 1690 by the Governor of that name; demolished in 1780. 2. The Grey Nunnery or hospital, founded in 1692 by the freres Charron. In 1747 Madame de Youville took charge. It was the first institution in America to take in foundlings. 3. The Recollets Church and Monastery, removed in 1866. 4. Notre Dame Church, built in 1678, demolished in 1830, when the present church was completed. 5. The Hotel Dieu Hospital, founded by Jeanne Mance in 1644. 6. The Congregation Nuns (Teachers), founded by Marguerite Bourgeois in 1659. The grounds are to-day occupied by convent buildings. 7. The Jesuits' Church, Chapel and Monastery. After the conquest the church was used as an English Church, and the monastery as a prison. The chapel served for a time as a Court House. 8. Chateau de Vaudreuil, built by Governor de Vaudreuil in 1725. After 1760 used as a college, destroyed by fire in 1805. 9. The Citadel. 10. The old French barracks. Drawn on the spot by Thomas Patten, engraved by P. Canot; size 12 x 19¾.

129—**MONTREAL—Saint James' Street**—Drawn by R. A. Sproule, engraved by W. L. Leney, and colored. Published by A. Bourne, Montreal, 1830. Size 9 x 13¾.

130—**MONTREAL—North-east view of Notre Dame Street**—One of the old streets in Montreal. Formerly the Parish Church of Ville Marie, the first Church of Notre Dame stood directly in the centre of Notre Dame street in front of the present Cathedral. Drawn by John Murray. Engraved by Bourne and colored; size 9 x 10½.

131—**MONTREAL—View of the Champ de Mars.** R. A. Sproule, Del.; W. L. Leney, Sc., and colored. Published by A. Bourne, Montreal, 1830. Size 9 x 12¾

132—**MONTREAL—Great St. James Street.** Dollier de Casson, first historian of Montreal, laid out the streets in 1672. St. James street, or Rue St. Jacques, was so named in honor of Jean Jacques Olier, a courtier abbe of Paris, who felt called to leave his social sphere in the gay city and found a mission in the Island of Montreal. He was one of the party who, with Maisonneuve, landed on 18th May, 1642, at Montreal. Drawn by John Murray, engraved by Bourne, and colored; size 9 x 10½.

133—**MONTREAL—Place d'Armes**—In 1836 the city of Montreal purchased the ground from the gentlemen of the Seminary. Some years later the square was paved and enclosed. In the centre is a bronze statue of Maisonneuve, erected in 1892. R. A. Sproule, Del.; W. L. Leney, Sc., and colored. Published by A. Bourne, Montreal, 1830. Size 9 x 13½.

134—**MONTREAL—Notre Dame Street.** R. A. Sproule, Del.; W. L. Leney, Sc., and colored. Published by A. Bourne, Montreal, 1830; size 9¼ x 13½.

135—**MONTREAL—View of the Harbor.** R. A. Sproule, Del.; W. L. Leney, Sc., and colored. Published by A. Bourne, Montreal, 1830; size 9 x 13¾.

136—**MONTREAL—Place d'Armes**—Drawn by John Murray, engraved by Bourne, and colored. Size 9 x 10¼.

137—**STORMING OF FORT OSWEGO** by 2nd Battalion of Royal Marines and a party of seamen, fifteen minutes past twelve at noon—Dedicated to his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces and those employed in the expedition. In the summer of 1813 the De Watteville regiment arrived in Canada, and was immediately sent to the front. On 4th May, 1814, an expedition under command of Sir Gordon Drummond left Kingston, the fleet which formed a part of it arriving before Oswego the next day. On the morning of the 6th part of the land forces and seamen, under command of Lieut.-Col. Fischer of the De Wattevilles, embarked in boats. The "Montreal" and "Niagara," shown in the picture, cannonaded the battery, a landing was effected, and the fort, which the Americans abandoned, occupied by the British. Lieut. Hewitt of the Royal Marines, by whom the picture was drawn, climbed up the flagstaff, under fire of the retreating force, and tore down the colors, which had been nailed to it. Drawn by I. Hewitt, Lieut. Royal Marines; engraved by R. Havill, and colored; size 14 x 21.

138—**MONTREAL—View from Saint Helen's Island.** R. A. Sproule, Del.; W. L. Leney, Sc., and colored; published by A. Bourne, Montreal, 1830; size 9 x 14.

139—**MONTREAL—Southwest View Notre Dame Street.** Drawn by John Murray; engraved by Bourne, and colored; size 9 x 10½.

140—**KINGSTON, U. C.—Grass House,** four miles from Kingston, on shore of Lake Ontario; built 1783-4 by Capt. Michael Grass, a U. E. Loyalist, who had owned a farm near New York, was a British prisoner of war with the French at Fort Frontenac for a time; refused a captaincy in republican service during Revolutionary War. At the close of the war he commanded a party of Loyalists, who settled in the township of Kingston. Water color, from original in possession of Dr. C. K. Clarke, Superintendent Toronto General Hospital. Size 4½ x 5.
Toronto. Size 4½ x 5½.

141—**MACAULAY—Bust of Hon. Col. John Simcoe, R. E.**—Born Oct. 1791, eldest son of Dr. James Macaulay, of the Queen's Rangers. Dr. Macaulay and his wife (Elizabeth Tuck Hayter) were intimate friends of Governor and Mrs. Simcoe, so much so that the Governor was "John Simcoe's" godfather. Col. Macaulay served in the Royal Engineers and afterwards became a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. He married a daughter of Chief Justice Elmsley and resided at Elmsley Villa,

near Yonge and Grosvenor streets, almost on the outskirts of the Chief Justice's property. Elmsley Villa was known as Government House in Lord Elgin's day, and in the fifties was purchased for occupancy by Knox College. The bust was presented to Mrs. Macaulay by the Gentlemen Cadets of the 1st Academy, Woolwich, and is at Langstone House, Exmouth, Devon, where two daughters of Col. John Simcoe Macaulay still reside. Size of photo 6 x 8.

142—**STARK, Rev. Mark Young, A. M.**, Glasgow University; born at Dunfermline, Scotland, 9th November, 1799. Entered Established Church of Scotland in 1824, after which he refused an offer to take orders in the Church of England. Came to Canada in 1832, was first minister of Ancaster and Dundas, moderator of the last Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada, and first moderator of the Free Church Synod. Died at Dundas, Ont., 24th January, 1866, after more than 30 years' ministry there. Water color from portrait in possession of his son, Robert Stark, Toronto. Size 4¼ x 5¼.

143—**KINGSTON, U.C.—"Rockwood," the Cartwright Residence**—Built about 1837 by J. S. Cartwright, son of Hon. Richard Cartwright, on his property at Rockwood. A few hundred feet south, on the right hand side, towards the lake, stood Rockwood Cottage, the home of Sir Richard Cartwright in his boyhood. "Rockwood" is now the residence of the Superintendent of the Hospital for Insane, Kingston. Water color on photo print, from original in possession of Dr. C. K. Clarke, Toronto. Size 7 x 9.

144—**KINGSTON, U.C.—Fairfield Mill at Mill Creek, now Floating Bridge**—Built by Harmon Fairfield and is at present owned by his son Stephen. Water color, from original in possession of Dr. C. K. Clarke, Toronto Size 11 x 14.

145—**KINGSTON, U.C.—An old Block House**—Rooney Castle, at the northeasterly end of Sydenham street, overlooking the quarries between it and Montreal street. It was one of the five blockhouses built soon after the war of 1812 as a defence around the limits of the town. These blockhouses were originally connected by a high stockade, and Rooney Castle was the last to remain. For many years it was occupied, but was abandoned about ten years ago and in 1909 was demolished. Water color on photo print, from original in possession of Dr. C. K. Clarke, Toronto. Size 6 x 10.

146—**MONTREAL, 1851**—From what is now the head of Drummond street, well up the slope of Mount Royal, showing:—1. St. Helen's Island. 2. Bonsecour's Church, first built in 1658, burnt 1754, and rebuilt 1771. 3. Bonsecour's Market. 4. Christ Church Cathedral, built 1805, destroyed by fire 1856. 5. Notre Dame Church begun in 1824, completed in 1830. 6. St. Patrick's Church, built in 1846. 7. Zion Congregational Church, Beaver Hill. 8. The Hall House. 9. The Dougall Homestead. 10. The Grey Nunnery, lower end of McGill street. In 1535 Jacques Cartier first landed on the site of Montreal, finding an Indian village called Hochelaga established there. He namd the place Mount Royal, and in 1641 the site destined for one of Canada's greatest cities was dedicated under the name Villa Marie, and in the following spring consecrated when Maisonneuve and his faithful band arrived to found the colony which was the beginning of Montreal. The city, the largest in Canada, is situated on the Island of Montreal at the confluence of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence River. Drawn from nature by A. Kollner; lithographed by Deroy, printed by Jacomme & Co. Size 7½ x 11¼.

147—**KINGSTON, U. C.**—First stone house erected in Kingston. It stands on the corner of Queen and Ontario streets, was built for a commissariat department and was used as such for many years while the British troops were stationed in Kingston. It was subsequently changed into an hotel.

continuing as such until recently, when it became bottling works. It is in excellent state of preservation. Colored photograph; 7 x 9.

148—**KINGSTON MILLS—Old Stone Mill**—Site of the first Government grist mill in Upper Canada, erected 1782-3 by Robert Clark, a well known U.E. Loyalist. It was situated on the Cataraqui River, five miles from Kingston, where the first locks of the Rideau Canal now stand. Farmers brought their grist from Cornwall in the east and the settlements about the Bay of Quinte. Water color, from original in possession of Dr. C. K. Clarke, Toronto; size 8 x 10.

149—**KINGSTON, U. C.—A Quaint U.E.L. House, Bath road**—Built in 1793 by William Fairfield. The house is still in a fine state of preservation, and has been occupied by four generations. Stephen Fairfield succeeded his father. Harmon Fairfield succeeded Stephen, and the present occupant, Thomas D., is the son of Harmon Fairfield. Wm. Fairfield, who was one of the pioneers of Ernestown, succeeded Christopher Robinson as member of the Second Legislature for Adlington and Ontario. Water color, from original in possession of Dr. C. K. Clarke, Toronto; size 10 x 10.

150—**KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, 1819**—The sketch, of which this picture is a copy, was made by Cadet Bayfield, R. N., afterwards Admiral Bayfield. It came into possession of Major-General Cameron, R.M.C. At the dockyard are shown several frigates which had been active in the war of 1812, one being the Princess Charlotte, 102 guns. The fortification shown to the left of picture is that of Fort Henry, successor to old Fort Frontenac. In 1820 barracks were added to the fort, and in 1832 the modern defence erected. The trees on the right of the foreground are on Barriefield Heights. Water color, 10 x 27.

151—**KINGSTON, U.C.—The Murney Martello Tower**—One of the four martello towers, which in early days formed part of Kingston's fortifications. It was a loop-holed guardhouse, built 1837, situated on the lake shore at the west end of the town, south-west corner Macdonald Park. It was built by Contractor Murney, of Belleville, after whom it is named. Water color on photo print, from original in possession of Dr. C. K Clarke, Toronto; size 6 x 11.

152—**PERTH, U. C., 1853**—Situated on the River Tay. The original picture was made from the brow of the hill near the residence of the late Dr. Thom, which at the time was the only residence in that part of the town, all the land being an extensive farm. The section is now well built. The principal buildings shown are still standing, as are also some of the old shacks in the foreground. In 1853 the portion of the town in the neighborhood given was the hub; now it has changed westward. Sixty years ago a great deal of timber floated down the River Tay which later became the Tay Canal. The stone bridge crossing the river was torn down in order to build a swing bridge over the canal. The key gives main points in picture. From an oil painting by Mr. Field, of Perth. Size 7 x 14.

153—**KINGSTON ON KING'S RIVER**—This picture is from the northeasterly end of Fort Henry overlooking Navy Bay. The main features in the picture are: 1. The stone frigate in the Royal Navy Yard, now the site of the Royal Military College. 2. Tete de Pont Barracks. 3. Cataraqui Bridge. 4. St. Mary's Cathedral. 5. Regiopolis College. 6. Tower of St. Andrew's Church. 7. Martello tower on the harbor. 8. Murney tower, now in Macdonald Park. 9. City Hall. 10. Navy Bay. Drawn from nature by Aug. Kollner. Lithographed in color by Jacomme & Co. Size 7¼ x 11. Note—The term "King's River" was in all probability a creation, as there is no historical foundation for the Cataraqui having ever been known as such.

154—**KINGSTON, U. C.—The Admiralty House**—Late residence of Captain Powell, of H.M.S. Cherokee, with man-of-war Cherokee lying opposite in the harbor. The Admiralty House also known as the Commodore House, was on the Royal Military College grounds in front of the present residence of the Commandant. It was torn down to make room for the new building. When the forces were removed to England the Admiralty House was abandoned as naval headquarters. The Cherokee was built at Kingston in 1843-4. She was of wood, schooner rigged, 800 tons burden, disarmed about 1860, and ran for years as a passenger steamer between Halifax and St. John. J. Gillespie, del. Scobie & Balfour, lith., Toronto. Size 10 x 14.

155—**KINGSTON, U.C.—One of Kingston's Old Houses**—Stone house, Rideau street, overlooking Cataraqui Bay, built about 1800; occupied for many years by Col. McLean, a retired English officer. The house, which is still standing, is near the Kingston & Pembroke Ry. Roundhouse, and is the property of the company. Water color, from original in possession of Dr. C. K. Clarke, Toronto; size 9 x 10.

156—**KINGSTON, U.C.—"Rockwood"**—View from the grounds. Water color, from original in possession of Dr. C. K. Clarke, Toronto; size 7 x 12.

157—**KINGSTON, U. C.—Cartwright Stables** at Rockwood, afterwards first asylum in Upper Canada. Of these stables Dr. Sampson, a leading physician of the town, remarked on one occasion, in passing Rockwood, with a friend:

> "Oh, much I wish that I were able
> To build a house like Cartwright's stable,
> For it doth cause me great remorse
> To be worse lodged than Cartwright's horse."

Water color, from original in possession of Dr. C. K. Clarke, Toronto; size 8 x 9.

158—**QUEBEC—A View of the Treasury and Jesuits' College**—The ruins of the Treasury (1), with the fleur-de-lis over the door, are plainly seen at the extreme left of picture. The street upon which it stands (2) is the present Garneau street, and in the distance is seen the small steeple of the Quebec Seminary (3). The ruins (4) in the centre of the picture seem to mark the then termination, towards the west, of the narrow block of buildings between Garneau and Fabrique streets. The block extends further west to-day, and ends in a very narrow building. Towards the spectator's right are seen the ruins (5) of the Cathedral (the present Basilica), and facing it, the Jesuit Barracks (originally the Jesuits' College), of which only a portion of the Fabrique street wing is seen. The two-storey building in the foreground, on the extreme right, was apparently a private house, which has of course long since disappeared. Drawn on the spot by Richard Short. Engraved by C. Grignion. London, published according to Act of Parliament, 1st September, 1761, by Richard Short. 12¾ x 19⅞.

159—**QUEBEC—A View of the Northwest Part of the City of Quebec**—Taken from St. Charles River. The mouth of the St. Charles has been so much changed since 1761, or else the artist has taken such liberties, that the foreground is unrecognizable now. So are the buildings near the water front, when compared with old plans. Reading from left to right of picture the main points of interest are: 1. The Hotel Dieu, near corner of Heights. 2. The Basilica. 3. The Jesuits' spire. 4. Recollets' spire. 5. The long, low buildings at the edge of the cliff were barracks, and the site is now occupied by buildings of Grey Nuns. The western city wall (6) followed at that date, very nearly the present

line of Ste. Ursule street. Drawn on the spot by Richard Short. Engraved by P. Benazech. London, published according to Act of Parliament, Sept. 1st, 1761, by Richard Short. Size 12¾ x 19⅞.

160—**A HURON INDIAN**—By Coke Smyth. Colored lithograph. Size 11 x 14.

161—**QUEBEC—From the Chateau**—Considerable artistic license seems to have been taken with the topography of this picture. The Beauport Hills, the bay formed by the mouth of the St. Charles, and the general view of the Lower Town, are the most realistic points. The battery in the foreground did at one time exist, near what is now the Citadel end of Dufferin Terrace, and almost under the present King's Bastion. But the Chateau St. Louis is poorly represented in the foreground of the Heights, and no such tower as indicated in the centre of the picture ever crowned the Basilica, and it is altogether too high for a dome of that shape, or something very like it, which topped a market building in the square in front of the Basilica, early in the 19th century, and shown in the Model of Quebec in the Dominion Archives. Colored lithograph by Coke Smyth, size 10¼x15¼.

162—**DE LONGUEIL, DOWAGER BARONESS** (Marie Fleury d'Eschambault) came of a noble French family. She married the third Baron de Longueil, Charles Jacques Le Moyne, who died in active military service in 1755. In 1770 the Baroness married a second time, Hon. William Grant, Receiver-General of the Province of Canada. From an oil in possession of her great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Rushton Fairclough, Stanford University, Cal. Size 12 x 15.

163—**QUEBEC—The Citadel and River Front**—Colored lithograph by Coke Smyth, size 10½ x 15¼.

164—**QUEBEC—Vignette of**—Colored lithograph by Coke Smyth. Published by Thos. McLean, 26 Haymarket, London. Printed at A. Oucote's lithographic establishment, 70 S. Martin's Lane. Size 11x15.

165—**QUEBEC—A View of the Intendant's Palace**—Drawn on the spot by Richard Short. Engraved by William Elliott. Published according to Act of Parliament, Sept. 1, 1761, by Richard Short, and sold by Thos. Jefferys, the corner of St. Martin's Lane. Size 12¾x20¼.

166—**QUEBEC—A General View from Point Levis** — The foreground of this view is much more like the scene of the old Italian Encampment at Indian Grove than like Point Levis, opposite Quebec. The I. C. R. station at present occupies the site immediately facing the centre of the picture. The following key gives the location of the buildings: (1) Redoubt on site of present Citadel, a prominent feature of the system of fortifications built by de Lery at the end of the 17th century. (2) Powder magazine. (3) Chateau St. Louis. (4) Spire and church of Recollets. (5) Spire of Jesuits' Church. (6) Ruins of Bishop's Palace. (7) Ruins of Cathedral. (8) The Seminary. (9) Hotel Dieu. To the Honorable Sir Charles Saunders, Vice-Admiral of the Blue and Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, these twelve views of the principal buildings in Quebec are most humbly inscribed by his most obedient servant, Richard Short. Engraved by P. Canot, Sept. 1, 1761. Published according to Act of Parliament by R. Short, and sold by T. Jefferys, the corner of St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross. Size 12⅝ x 20

167—**DE LONGUEUIL, MARIE CHARLES JOSEPH LE MOYNE,** fourth baroness in her own right, daughter and sole inheritor of the third baron. In 1781 she married Captain David Alexander Grant, of the 94th Regiment nephew of the Receiver-General. She lived on the family property, St

Helen's Island, opposite Montreal. The Baroness was a much-loved person in her family, being known as the "Mimi" Baronne. She died at Montreal in 1841. From an oil in possession of her great-granddaughter Mrs. Arklay Fergusson, Ethiebeaton, Scotland. Size 13 x 16

168—**LIVIUS, PETER**—Born in Bedford, England, 1727; educated abroad. He came to America, and resided in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Was a member of the Council under the Royal Government, and was proscribed as a Royalist in 1778. In May, 1777, received appointment as Chief Justice in Canada, acting as such until 1786, when he went to England. Harvard gave him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1767, and he also became a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in England 23rd July, 1795. Etching, size 5¾x6¾.

169—**THORNTON, GEN. WILLIAM,** Military Secretary to Sir James H. Craig, Governor of Canada 1807-11, elected M.P. for Woodstock, Eng., 1st October, 1812. Lithograph, size 7x10

170—**SEIGNORIAL TENURE**—View of the Special Court assembled under the authority of the Seignorial Act of Provincial Parliament, 1854, at its opening on 4th Sept., 1855. The tenure of land in New France (Canada) was a modification of the feudal system. Grants of land were made and held on condition of paying fealty to the King. In 1854 the system of Seignorial tenure was abolished at a cost to the Government of Lower Canada of $2,500,000. The picture shows the faces of the men appointed by the Government to settle this vexed question. Arranged and drawn on stone by William Lockwood. Print of Weingartner's Lithograph. Size 15½x31.

171—**QUEBEC—A View of the Bishop's House,** with the ruins as they appear in going up the hill from the Lower to the Upper Town. The ruins in the distance (1) above the top of the hill, conceal from view the Chien d'Or building, and those (2) shown prominently are of old French buildings near the head of Mountain Hill, directly below where the Prescott Gate was afterwards erected. The roadway, indicated by the figure "3", is the upper part of Mountain Hill. To the right of the picture is the Bishop's Palace (4) erected by Bishop St. Vallier, founder of the General Hospital, Quebec. The Palace commands an extensive view towards the north. Drawn on the spot by Richard Short. Engraved by A. Benoist, Sept. 1st, 1761; published according to Act of Parliament, by R. Short, and sold by T. Jefferys, the corner of St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross. Size 12½ x 19¾.

172—**QUEBEC—A View of the Church of Notre Dame de la Victoire.** Built in commemoration of the raising of the siege in 1695, and destroyed in 1759. Drawn on the spot by Richard Short. Engraved by A. Benoist, London; published according to Act of Parliament Sept. 1, 1761, by Richard Short, and sold by Thos. Jefferys, the corner of St. Martin's lane, Charing Cross. Size 12½ x 19¾.

173—**QUEBEC—A View of the Inside of the Jesuits' Church.** Drawn on the spot by Richard Short. Engraved by Anthony Walker; published according to Act of Parliament by Richard Short, and sold by Thos. Jefferys, the corner of St. Martin's lane. Size 12¾ x 20¼.

174—**QUEBEC—A View of the Inside of the Recollect Friars' Church.** Drawn on the spot by Richard Short. Engraved by C. Grignion, London; published according to Act of Parliament Sept. 1, 1761, by Richard Short, and sold by Thos. Jefferys, the corner of St. Martin's lane, Charing Cross. Size 12¾ x 19¾.

175—**QUEBEC—A View of the Cathedral, Jesuits' College, and Recollect Friars' Church.** Drawn on the spot by R. Short. Engraved by P. Canot; published according to Act of Parliament by R. Short, and sold by T. Jefferys, the corner of St. Martin's lane, Charing Cross, London, Sept. 1, 1761. Size 12¾ x 19¾.

176—**CAPT PRENTICE'S Perilous Journey From Quebec.** The departure of J. W. Prentice, ensign of the 84th Regiment, and five others, from their shipwrecked companions in the depth of winter, 1781. Mr. Prentice was sent with public despatches from Governor Haldimand at Quebec, to Sir Henry Clinton at New York, who, with 18 seamen and passengers, were cast away on a desolate, uninhabited part of the Island of Cape Breton, December 5, 1780. Five perished and several lost their fingers and toes by the severity of the cold. The survivors continued in this place several weeks, when Mr. Prentice and such as were able, emarked in a small, shattered boat to seek some inhabited country. They stopped the leaks of their boat by pouring water on its bottom till the holes were closed up with ice. During a voyage of two months, in which they suffered incredible hardships, and at length, worn out with fatigue, benumbed, diseased and famished, they were discovered by some of the native Indians. These friendly savages afterwards went to assist those who had been left at the wreck, of whom five only were found alive, and they had subsisted many days on the bodies of their dead companions. (See Ensign Prentice's Narrative). Painted by Robt. Smirke. Engraved by Robt. Pollard. Aquatinta by F. Jukes, London; published March 8, 1784, by R. Pollard, No. 15 Brayne's Row, Spa Fields, and R. Wilkinson, No. 58 Cornhill. Size 14¾ x 20¾.

177—**QUEBEC—A View of the Bishop's House, with the Ruins** as they appear in going down the Hill from Upper to Lower Town. Drawn on the spot by Richard Short. Engraved by J. Fougeron. London; published according to Act of Parliament Sept. 1, 1761, by Richard Short, and sold by Thos. Jefferys, the corner of St. Martin's lane. Size 12½ x 20.

178—**ARMS of Sir Frederick Haldimand,** 1718-1891, lieutenant-general, colonel commandant of the 60th Foot. Appointed in 1778 to succeed Sir Guy Carleton as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Canada, which post he held until 1784. It is said that as administrator in Canada he was harsh and arbitrary. Engraving; size 6½ x 7.

179—**BOUCHETTE, R. S. M., son of Col. Joseph Bouchette.** Took an active part in the suppression of the Lower Canada insurrection. On his return to Canada held office as Commissioner of Customs until 1875. Autograph copy of lithograph from a painting by Arminius Meyer, R.A., London, Eng., 1832. Size 4½ x 6.

180—**QUEBEC—A View of the City of Quebec, the Capital of Canada,** taken from the Rock on Point Levy, Oct. 23., 1784. The height of Point Levis lies just opposite Quebec. What was in 1784 an unpopulated wilderness, is to-day in the midst of a prosperous community in a most picturesque part of Quebec. Copy by E. Wyly Grier of water color by James Peachey, Ensign 60th Regiment. Size 12½ x 19.

181—**QUEBEC FROM THE ST. LAWRENCE**—Colored lithograph by Coke Smyth; size 10½ x 15.

182—**QUEBEC—Facsimile of a Shield** taken off one of the gates of Quebec at the conquest of the city in 1759 by his Majesty's sea and land forces, under command of Admirals Saunders and Holmes, and Generals Wolfe, Monckton, Townsend and Murray. Gen. (Sir James) Murray was first British Governor of Canada, 1764-66, returning to England in the latter

year. He purchased the estate of Beauport, near Hastings, Eng., and during his residence there presented this trophy of war to the Corporation of Hastings, of which he was a jurat. The shield, which is in a good state of preservation, now hangs in the Council Chamber of the Corporation of Hastings. Photograph, colored, by J. H. Blomfield, of Hastings, 1911; size of shield, 13 x 15.

183—**JOHNSTOWN—Encampment of the Loyalists at Johnstown,** on the banks of the River St. Lawrence, in Canada, taken July 6th, 1784, just east of the present town of Prescott, Ont. During and after the Revolutionary War thousands who had remained loyal to the mother country sought refuge in Canada, many of them settling on the banks of the St. Lawrence, as well as in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Copy by E. Wyly Grier of water color by James Peachey, Ensign 60th Regiment. Size 12¾ x 19¼.

184—**ST. JOHN'S, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—A Southwest View,** showing the fort and the detached redoubt, with the blockhouse opposite. The picture gives (v) Montgomery's Mortar Battery; (vv) Montgomery's Battery for Guns; (a) South Redoubt and Commanding Officers' Quarters; (b) North Redoubt, Magazine and Artillery Storehouses; (v) Inflexible; (vv) Royal George; (c) Detached Redoubt, Officers' and Soldiers' Barracks; (d) Market Place. J. Peachey, Ensign 60th Regt., from the original view taken by J. Hunter, R. Regt. Artillery. Size 12¾x23¼

185—**MONTMORENCY FALLS, QUE.** Colored lithograph by Coke Smyth; size 10½ x 14¼.

186—**RUSSELL, HON. PETER**—Was a member of the Irish branch of the family of Russell, of which the Duke of Bedford was the head. He was educated for the church, but preferred to enter the army. He served as secretary to Sir Henry Clinton during the Revolutionary War, after which he returned to England. He came to Upper Canada as Inspector-General in 1792. When Governor Simcoe returned to England, Hon. Peter Russell succeeded him as Administrator, convening the first Parliament held at York, 1st June, 1797. In matters pertaining to the well-being of the pioneer province, Russell endeavored to carry on what he believed to be Simcoe's plans, and several acts of an important character were passed during his administratorship. He was also interested in the Indians. The government of the province was handed over by President Russell to Governor Hunter in 1799. Bromide photograph; size 10 x 2.

187—**GWILLIM, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS,** father of Mrs. Simcoe. Served in Canada, and was one of the three Majors of Brigade of General Wolfe at Quebec, 1759. He died in 1766, while his regiment was stationed at Gibraltar. Bromide photo from a drawing; size 12 x 15.

188—**SIMCOE, CAPTAIN JOHN KENNAWAY, R.N.,** second son of Rev. H. A. Simcoe, and grandson of General Simcoe. Born 1825; married, in 1867, Mary, second daughter of Col. Basil Jackson, of the late Royal Staff Corps, and in that year retired from the navy; died at Wolford, 1891. From a photograph at Wolford; size 10 x 12.

189—**LITTLEHALES, MAJOR E. B.** (subsequently Sir Edward Baker Baker), military secretary to Governor Simcoe during the period of his residence in Canada. Was an excellent official of the Crown, as well as of Governor Simcoe, in preparing plans and obtaining information respecting the newly-settled country, the affairs of which his chief was called upon to administer. He was also an author of some repute, being the writer of the "Journal of an Exploring Excursion from Niagara to Detroit,"

first given to the public in 1834, though the expedition took place in 1793. He returned to England on the recall of Simcoe, and in 1801 became Under-Secretary of the Military Department in Ireland, which position he held until 1820. In 1802 Lieutenant-Colonel Littlehales was created a baronet, and by royal license in 1817 assumed the surname of Baker in lieu of Littlehales, on inheriting the property of Ranston, in Dorsetshire. From a portrait from life, in possession of his grandson, Sir Randolph Littlehales Baker, Bart., Dorset, Eng.; size 12 x 16.

190—**SIMCOE, JOHN GRAVES,** son of Captain John Simcoe, R.N., was born at Cotterstock, England, in 1752. In 1771 he entered the army as an ensign in the 35th Regiment of Foot, afterwards purchasing a captaincy in the 40th Regiment. From 1777 he was in command of the Queen's Rangers, in the War of the Revolution, receiving the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. After the war he returned to England, but in 1792 came to Canada as the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, his term of office extending until 1796, when in the usual form of "leave of absence" he again went to England. In 1796 he was appointed Civil Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in San Domingo. In 1801 he was gazetted as "lieutenant-general in the army," and in 1806 was directed to join Earl St. Vincent at Lisbon. He was taken ill on the voyage, brought back to England, where he died, at Exeter, 26th October. Charcoal drawing from miniature at Wolford, Devon; size 12 x 16.

191—**SIMCOE, MRS. JOHN GRAVES** (Elizabeth Posthuma Gwillim), only child of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Gwillim, was born in 1766 at Whitchurch, in Herefordshire. She married in 1782 Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, accompanying him to Canada in 1792. Incidents of life in Quebec and in the old province of Upper Canada are related by Mrs. Simcoe in a diary which she kept from a few days prior to her departure from the homeland until she again arrived in London, 16th October, 1796. The family home was at Wolford, Devon, where Mrs. Simcoe died, 17th January, 1850. From original crayon drawing at Wolford, Devon. Size 12 x 16.

192—**SIMCOE, REV. HENRY ADDINGTON**—Third son of General Simcoe, was born at Plymouth in 1800, educated at Oxford, ordained in Church of England, and from about 1826 served in the curacy of Egloskerry with Tremaine in Cornwall, and in 1846 became vicar. Died at Penheale Manor, near Lancaster, 1868. From a photograph at Wolford, Devon. Size 10 x 12.

193—**GIVINS, LIEUTENANT JAMES**—From an oil painting in possession of his grandson, Robert C. Givins, Chicago, Ill. Size 11 x 15. See No. 41.

194—**JARVIS, WILLIAM**—Was born in Stamford, Conn., on the 11th September, 1756, and died in York (Toronto), on the 13th August, 1817. He was the fifth son of Samuel Jarvis and his wife, Martha Seymour. At an early age he was sent to England, where he received his education. He was a cornet in the Queen's Rangers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Simcoe; served in the Revolutionary War, and in 1785 again went to England. In 1789 Jarvis was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the "Western Regiment of Militia" in Middlesex, England, and on the 1st January, 1791, as a captain in the same regiment. In March, 1792, he was appointed Provincial Grand Master of Masons in Upper Canada, having been made a Mason the month previous, and later in the same year he came to Canada as "Secretary and Registrar of the Records of the Province of Upper Canada," which position he held until his death. From an oil painting in possession of his grandson, Aemilius Jarvis, Toronto. Size 10 x 12.

195 **MRS. SIMCOE IN WELSH DRESS.**—From a miniature at Wolford, Devon. Size 9 x 12. See No. 191.

196—**SMALL, CHARLES COXWELL**—Son of Mayor John Small, was born at York (Toronto), in 1800. In 1825 he succeeded his father as clerk of the Crown and Pleas. He was a member of the Agricultural Society of York County, and was connected with the military of the County, being for many years Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of North York Militia. His death took place at Berkeley House, Toronto, in 1864. From a drawing in possession of Mrs. Small, Berkeley House, Toronto. Size 13 x 16.

197—**ARNOLD, BENEDICT, GENERAL**—Born at Norwich, Conn., 14th Jan., 1741; died at London, 14th June, 1801. An American revolutionary general and traitor; commissioned colonel 1775; defeated British at Ridgefield, Conn., 1777, and was made major-general; appointed commander of Philadelphia 1778; in command at West Point, and planned its surrender to the British. Plan was discovered, through capture of Andre, and Arnold escaped to the British, receiving rank of major-general in the Brtish army. Andre was hanged by the Americans. Drawn from life at Philadelphia by Du Simitier. Published March 1st, 1783, by I. Fielding, Paternoster Row. I. Sewel, Cornhill, and I. Debrett, Piccadilly. Size 3½ x 5.

198—**QUEBEC PAGEANT, 1908**—His Majesty King Edward VII Photo from the original photograph presented to the Dominion Archives by his Majesty. Size 3½ x 5.

199—**QUEBEC PAGEANT, 1908**—Champlain at the court of Henri IV. in 1612. Water color. Size 6 x 3⅞.

200—**OTTAWA CITY, C. W.—Lower Town from Government Hill,** looking down the Ottawa River, showing locks of the Rideau Canal. The picture gives a key of the principal buildings. Drawn from nature by E. Whitefield. Lithographed by Endicott & Co., New York Published by E. Whitefield, Ottawa, 1855. Size 19½ x 36.

201—**ST. HELEN'S ISLAND, MONTREAL, 1849**—This view of the island, which situated opposite the east end of Montreal, is from the centre of the River St. Lawrence, in the fall of 1849. Water color. By Gen. A. R. V. Crease, R.E.; size 9 x 13.

202—**ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND—A view of the Harbor and the Town taken from Signal Hill, June 1st, 1831**—To His Excellency Sir Thomas John Cochrane, Bart., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Newfoundland, etc., etc. This plate of the town and harbor of St. John's, is with permission respectfully dedicated by His Excellency's obliged humble servant, William Eager. The harbor is small, but deep, and so landlocked that the water is always smooth, while the entrance is so narrow that it bears the name "Narrows." Signal Hill on the north side of the channel, is the grand observatory of the country. Drawn by W. Eager. Colored stipple engraving; size 15½ x 22½.

203—**QUEBEC PAGEANT, 1908**—Jacques Cartier recounting the story of his discoveries in Canada to Francis I., King of France, 1533. Water color. Size 3¾ to 5⅞.

204—**SIMCOE—Mural Memorial in St. Andrew's Church, Cotterstock.** Erected to the memory of Capt. John Simcoe, R.N., father of Gen. Simcoe, first Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada. The arms depicted are those of the Simcoe as in 1759, while the ship shown is the "Pembroke" man-o'-war, 60 guns, of which Capt. John Simcoe was commander in 1757, and on board of which his death from pneumonia took place 15th May, 1759

Pen drawing for J. Ross Robertson, by Marcus Holmes, Oundle, England. Size 10½ x 17.

205—**H.M.S. "PEMBROKE," 60 Guns, Built 1757**—In that year Capt. John Simcoe, R.N., father of Gen. John Graves Simcoe, was commander, and Mr. James Cook, afterwards the celebrated navigator, master of the "Pembroke." In 1758 the "Pembroke" sailed in a small fleet with Admiral Boscawen to serve under Major-Gen. Amherst in recapturing Louisbourg. After the capitulation of Louisbourg the "Pembroke" was sent with other ships to harass the French in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In the spring of 1759 she formed part of Admiral Durrell's squadron to the St. Lawrence, and while on this expedition, Capt. John Simcoe died, 15th May, when the ship was off Anticosti. The Pembroke was at the bombardment of Quebec. Pen drawing by C. H. J. Snider, of Toronto; from an engraving, 1760. Size 11 x 14.

206—**DETROIT in 1820**—View showing the "Walk-on-the-Water," a vessel built at Buffalo about 1816. She was the first steamboat to ply on Lake Erie. The sketch of the vessel is from an original painting. Published by Corrie's Lithographic Office, Detroit; size 15 x 22¼.

207—**JOHNSON, LADY JOHN**—Formerly Mary, daughter of John Watts for some time President of the Council, New York. She married in 1773, at nineteen years of age, Sir John Johnson, Bart. Her death took place at Mount Johnson, near Montreal, 7th August, 1815. From original oil in possession of Sir Gordon Johnson, Bart., Montreal. Size 8 x 10.

208—**JOHNSON, COL. GUY,** son-in-law of Sir William Johnson, Bart., entered the Indian Department about 1756, accompanied Amherst up the lakes in 1759, appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Department 1761, succeeded his father-in-law as Superintendent, but this commission coming from the colony of New York and other colonies leagued together against the Indians, was dropped after the Revolutionary War. Water color; size 9 x 12.

209—**OTTAWA CITY, C.W.—Late Bytown**—A view of the Uppertown, looking up the Ottawa River from Government Hill, with key showing sixteen principal buildings. Drawn from nature by E. Whitefield. Lithographed by Endicott & Co., New York. Published by E. Whitefield, Ottawa, 1855; size 19½ x 36.

210—**WOLFE, MAJOR-GENERAL—Bust of**—Presented to Capt. (afterwards Colonel) Gwillim, father of Mrs. John Graves Simcoe. Capt. Gwillim was one of the three Majors of Brigade under Gen. Wolfe at Quebec in 1759. The bust is now in the saloon at Wolford, the Manor House on the estate of the Simcoe family in Devon. Photographs, size of each, 4¼x6.

211—**QUEBEC PAGEANT, 1908**—Arrival of Madame Champlain at Quebec in 1624. Water color. Size 3⅝ x 6.

212—**VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND** — View of, in color, with key. Vancouver is situated on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, formerly the capital of Vancouver Island, and now the Province of British Columbia, was named by the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company after her late Majesty, Queen Victoria. In the summer of 1843, the building of the fort, which was the foundation of the future city of Victoria, was commenced. The place selected was known to the Indians as Camosun or Camosack. It was given the name of Fort Albert, then Fort Victoria, and finally in 1852 when the town site was laid out, the name Victoria obtained. The city was incorporated in 1862, and the old fort finally demolished in 1864. Drawn by H. O. Tiedemann, London. Published by Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, June 13th, 1860. Size 8 x 34.

213—**SMALL, MAJOR JOHN**—Came to Canada about 1792, filling the position of first clerk of the executive council of Upper Canada, 1793-1831. He was also clerk of the Crown and Pleas, 1806-25, retiring from the duties of the latter position at his own request. He married Eliza Goldsmith, a native of the County of Kent, Eng. Major Small died at Berkeley House, York (Toronto), 18th July, 1831. From an oil painting in possession of Mrs. Small, Berkeley House, Toronto. Size 12 x 16.

214—**MACKENZIE, WILLIAM LYON**—Born 1795 at Springfield, Dundee, Forfarshire, Scotland, emigrated to Canada 1820. For a short time after his arrival in Canada he was employed in connection with the survey of the Lachine Canal, and then engaged in business. About 1823 he gave up trade for politics. Was a member of the Provincial Legislature, and the first Mayor, 1834, not only of Toronto, but in the province, leader in the Rebellion of 1837-8. Fled to the United States, and in 1850 returned from exile to Toronto, where he died 28th August, 1864. Bromide photograph, from a portrait by J. W. L. Forster; size 12 x 16.

215—**SMALL, MRS. JOHN** (Eliza Goldsmith)—Born in Kent, England, 1760. Lived for many years in York (Toronto). She was the grandmother of the late John Small, Collector of Customs, Toronto. From an oil painting in possession of Mrs. Small, widow of the late collector, Berkeley House, Toronto. Size 13 x 16.

216—**QUEBEC PAGEANT, 1908**—The arrival of the Ursulines at Quebec, 1629. Water color. Size 6 x 3⅞.

217—**QUEBEC PAGEANT, 1908**—Samuel de Champlain, Governor of New France, as represented at Pageant. Water color from sketch by George Agnew Reid, Toronto. Size 5½ x 3½.

218—**QUEBEC PAGEANT, 1908**—Bishop Laval receiving the Marquis de Tracey and the Intendant Talon, 1665. Water color. Size 4 x 5¾.

219—**QUEBEC—A Southeast View**—One of the prettiest views known. Colored lithograph from the Atlantic Neptune. Size 11¾ x 22.

220—**GRANT, COMMODORE HON. ALEXANDER**—Second son of Patrick, 7th laird of Grant of Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire, was born in 1734, served in the Royal Navy as a midshipman, and was with Amherst in the Lake Champlain expedition in the Seven Years' War. Later he was placed in command of lake vessels from Niagara to Mackinaw, and was known as Commodore Grant. He was a member of the first Executive and Legislative Council, and administrator of Upper Canada from 11th September, 1805, to 24th August, 1806, during the interval between Lieutenant-Governor Hunter and Lieutenant-Governor Gore. The Commodore's death took place in May, 1813, at his residence at Grosse Point, called Grant Castle, on Lake St. Clair. From an oil painting from life in possession of Ian Robert James Murray Grant, the Chief of the Clan of Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Size 13 x 15½.

221—**SEATON—Field Marshal Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.H., G.C.M.G.** Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade; Governor-General and Commander of the Forces in British North America; Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and Commander of the Forces in Ireland. Engraved from the original picture painted for and dedicated to the members of the United Service Club. Painted by G. W. Fisher, Esq. Engraved by James Scott, London. Published April 11th, 1864 by Henry Graves & Co., the Proprietors, Publishers to the Queen, 6 Pall Mall, London. Steel engraving, size 14⅞ x 24.

222—**LOUISBOURGH—Capture of**—26th July, 1758. Captain Laforey, with 25 boats, attacked and took the Prudent, of 74 guns; but finding her aground, was obliged to burn her. Capt. Balfour, with 25 boats, attacked, took and towed off the Bienfaisant, of 64 guns, into the north-east harbor, then in possession of the British troops. To the captains, other officers and seamen, who (with a detachment of boats from the fleet commanded by Admiral Boscawen), burnt the Prudent and took the Bienfaisant into Louisburgh Harbor about one o'clock in the morning of the 26th July, 1758. In memory of this singular and brave action this representation is humbly inscribed by their most obedient servant Richard Paton. R. Paton, pinxit; P. C. Canot, sculp. Published according to Act of Parliament, 11th February, 1771. Size 14¼ x 22¾.

223—**QUEBEC PAGEANT, 1908**—His Majesty King George V. From the signed photograph sent by his Majesty for the King's Book, published at Ottawa. Water color. Size 3¾ x 5¾.

224—**JOHNSON, Sir John, Bart.**—Son of Sir William Johnson, Bart. Served in the American Revolutionary War. After the war he became Superintendent of Indian Affairs in British North America, and a member of the Legislative Council. He had been recommended by Lord Dorchester as first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, but his appointment, owing to his local interests and the policy of the British Government, was considered inadvisable. Sir John, who had been knighted during his father's lifetime, died in 1830, at his seat, Mount Johnson, Montreal. Engraved by H. Robinson. Published by Baldwin & Cradock, Paternoster Row, London, Eng., 1836. From the miniature by Abbott, 1793, drawn from original by W. Harvey. Size 10 x 12.

225—**WOLFE—Death of**—13th Sept., 1759. To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, this plate is with his gracious permission, humbly dedicated by his Majesty's most dutiful subject and servant, William Woollet, from the original picture in the collection of Lord Grosvenor. The central figure represents General Wolfe, while immediately to his right is Surgeon Adair, who joined the 53rd Regiment in 1756. To the left, by the side of the General, are Capt. Hervey Smyth, his A.D.C., and Col. Isaac Barre, Adjutant-General in the campaign of 1759. Looking down upon the group are Col. Williamson, in command of the Artillery at Quebec, 1759, and Hon. Arthur Browne. The first figure in the row of four to the left of the picture has not been identified. Next in order are the Master of Lovat, Lieut.-Col. (General) Simon Fraser, of the Fraser Highlanders; General Robert Monckton, second in command in Wolfe's expedition against Quebec; and Capt. Hugh Debbieg (afterwards General), engineer in Newfoundland, 1765. Under the person unidentified is Lieut.-Col. Howe (Sir William), in command of the 58th. To the extreme right are the servant of General Wolfe and a grenadier of his regiment. Major-General James Wolfe, son of Col. Edward Wolfe, was born at Westerham, Kent, Eng., on 2nd January, 1727. Painted by B. West, Historical Painter to his Majesty. Engraved by William Woollett, engraver to his Majesty. Published as the Act directs, January 1st, 1776. Messrs. Woollett, Boydell & Ryland, London. Size 16½ x 23¼. Note—West's picture is absolutely valueless as a historical representation. The greater number of the men depicted were in different parts of the field at the time of Wolfe's death, and some were not even at Quebec.

226—**WELLINGTON—Field Marshal, the Duke of Wellington**—Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of Wellington, a celebrated British General and statesman, was born in Ireland in 1769. He was educated at Eton and at a military academy in France, and received in 1787 an ensign's commission in the 73rd Regiment of Foot. He was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Rye in 1806, and was appointed Chief Sec-

retary for Ireland in 1807. He was most successful in the Wars of the Peninsula, the culminating victory of course being that of Waterloo on 18th June, 1815. His character presents a striking contrast to that of his great antagonist, Napoleon, in that he never indulged in the slightest misrepresentation, even to save his own fame. In politics he was a Tory. The "Iron Duke" died in 1852. From the original picture presented by His Grace to his distinguished friend and companion in arms the Marquis of Anglesey. Painted and engraved by John Lucas. London: Published 1854. G. Thomas McLean, 26 Haymarket. Aquatint in colors. Size 17¼ x 26½.

227—**BRANT, JOSEPH TAYENDANEGEA—Called the Brant**—The great captain of the Six Nations, born on the banks of the Ohio in 1742. The home of his family was at Canajoharie Castle, the central of the three castles of the Mohawks in their native Mohawk valley. Brant's father, who was a full-blooded Mohawk of the Wolf tribe, died when the lad was quite young. The widow married a second time an Indian whose Christian name was Barnet, hence the contraction Brant. He was educated at "Moor Charity School" in Lebanon, Connecticut. He accompanied Sir William Johnson with the army during several expeditions against the French, and took part in many of the encounters between the revolutionists and the Indian tribes. His allegiance to Britain so provoked the Americans that the valley of the Mohawks, the original home of Brant's people, suffered more than any other part of the country during the war. In 1776 he visited England and was presented to the court. He proudly declined to kiss the King's hand, but remarked he would gladly thus salute the Queen. While in England he was initiated into Freemasonry in "The Falcon Lodge" in Princess street, Leicester Fields, London, and presented by George III. with a Masonic apron. After the war, he, with a greater part of the Mohawks, and a number of Indians from the other five tribes, withdrew to Canada, where the Six Nations subsequently received grants of land near Wellington square, now Burlington, Ontario, where he built a dwelling long known as Brant house. In 1785, through his efforts, a wooden church was erected at the Mohawk village near Brantford, where was placed the first "church-going bell" that ever tolled in Upper Canada. He died in Brant house on the 24th November, 1807, aged 64, and his remains were interred in a vault on the south side of the Mohawk church on the Grand River. It is noteworthy that Brant, although a chief by courtesy and ability, and always so called, was not such by descent. Engraved from an original painting by G. Romney, in the collection of the Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick, by J. R. Smith. A very rare mezzotint. Size 13¾x17¾.

228—**YORK—(Toronto) Harbor, 1793**—North side of the bay, near the Old Fort. From a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4 x 6½.

229—**CREDIT RIVER—Near York,** 1796—The Credit River empties into Lake Ontario, thirteen miles west of Toronto. Sepia reproduction from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, Eng. Size 4 x 6½.

230—**YORK—CASTLE FRANK**—On the Don River, summer home of Governor Simcoe. During the summer of 1794 Gov. Simcoe built Castle Frank as a summer residence and named it after his son Francis. It was in the woods, on the brow of a steep, high bank, overlooking the valley of the Don, at a point just beyond the fence which is now the north bounds of St. James' cemetery. The building was not occupied permanently by the Governor and his family, but many excursions were made there, and week-ends spent by the friends, who enjoyed pleasant hours in the little settlement during Simcoe's administration. Sepia reproduction from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe, in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, Eng. Size 4x6½.

231—**YORK—PLAYTER'S BRIDGE**—First bridge over the Don River, foot of Winchester street, 1794. From a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4 x 6½.

232—**YORK—THE GARRISON, 1796**—Showing the first houses in fort, and magazine on shore. From a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4 x 6½.

233—**YORK—Bridge over the Don River,** 1796—From a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4 x 6½.

234—**WELLAND RIVER—Mouth of**—At Chippawa, 1795. Sepia reproduction, from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe, in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, Eng. Size 4x6½.

235—**NIAGARA**—Spray of the Falls as seen from the Chippawa River. Sepia reproduction, from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe, in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, Eng. Size 4x6½.

236—**FORT CHIPPAWA, U.C.**—On Welland River, 1795. Fort Chippawa was built by the British to protect their portage at this point. The fort stood at the mouth of the Chippawa Creek or river (called the Welland by proclamation July, 1792). On the 5th July, 1814, the battle of Chippawa was fought between the Americans and British, and after persistent fighting and clever manoeuvring on either side, the latter were compelled to retreat until their entrenchments below Chippawa were reached. Sepia reproduction of a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe, in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, Eng. Size 4 x 6½.

237—**FORT ERIE—County of Welland**—A glimpse of the lake and beach near, 1795. Fort Erie is in Welland County, on Lake Erie. It was first fortified during the French occupation, and greatly strengthened during the War of 1812. Since then it has gone gradually to decay, and has long been dismantled. Sepia reproduction from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe, in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, Eng. Size 4x6½.

238—**APPANEE (Napanee) RIVER**—This picture shows the Government Grist Mill, situated on the left bank of the river, just below the Falls. It was set up on the 25th May, 1786, and the grinding of wheat was begun a year later. It is said that the Ross Grist Mill, in operation until a few years ago in Napanee, Ont., occupied approximately the site of the original grist mill. Sepia reproduction, from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe, in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, England; size 4 x 6½.

239—**DORCHESTER, LADY (Maria Howard)**—Younger daughter of the Earl of Effingham. During Sir Guy Carleton's (Baron Dorchester) stay in England, 1770-74, she became his wife, accompanying him to Canada after the passing of the Quebec Act. From a copy of a miniature in England; size 4 x 5.

240—**POINTE AU BODET, QUEBEC, 1792**—On the north shore of Lake St. Francis, in the Seigniory of Monsieur de Longueuil, and a little east of the cove in which is the boundary line between the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Sepia reproduction, from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, England. Size 4 x 6½.

241—**QUEBEC PAGEANT, 1908**—Return of the Indians from the Long Sault with Dollard, a French officer. Water color. Size 4 x 4½.

242—**QUEENSTOWN, OR LOWER LANDING,** 1792. Then, as now, Queenstown was almost opposite Lewiston, the Lower Landing on the American shore. Sepia reproduction from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, England: size 4 x 6½.

243—**NIAGARA FALLS,** from Canadian side; 1793. Pen and ink reproduction of a water color by Mrs. Simcoe at Wolford, Devon; size 4 x 6½.

244—**NIAGARA FALLS,** from Canadian side, 1792—Pen and ink reproduction of a water color by Mrs. Simcoe, at Wolford, Devon; size 3 x 6½.

245—**QUEENSTOWN, U.C.—Queen's Rangers Huts, 1792**—In that year the Rangers were stationed at Queenstown, where they built the huts shown in the picture. Drawing by Mrs. Simcoe in the J. Ross Robertson collection; size 4 x 6½.

246—**NIAGARA—Whirlpool Rapids, 1793**—From a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe at Wolford, Devon; size 4 x 6½.

247—**QUEENSTOWN, U. C.—Tents of Mrs. Simcoe in Camp, 1793**—The picture gives Mrs. Simcoe's Camp on the Mountain, near Queenstown, where, owing to illness of her son, Francis Gwillim, she spent July, 1793. From a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe at Wolford, Devon; size 4 x 6½.

248—**NIAGARA—Navy Hall, 1792**—Sepia reproduction from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, Eng.; size 4 x 6½.

249—**QUEENSTOWN, U. C.—Mrs. Gilbert Tice's House, 1795**—Mrs. Tice, at whose home Mrs. Simcoe spent part of the summer of 1795, was the wife of Captain Gilbert Tice, an U.E.L., who settled in Niagara about 1786. Pen and ink reproduction from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe at Wolford, Devon; size 4 x 6½.

250—**BURLINGTON BAY, 1796—Coote's Paradise.** The marsh between the head of Burlington Bay and Dundas, Ont., was known as Coote's Paradise, from the fact that Capt. Coote, a keen sportsman, formerly of the 8th Regiment of Foot, spent a great deal of his time there shooting ducks. Sepia reproduction from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, Eng. Size 4 x 6½.

251—**BURLINGTON BAY—Lake Ontario and Original Entrance to**—Up to 1792 Burlington Bay was known as Geneva Lake or Macassa Bay, when by proclamation the name was changed. The picture, the only one known, of the entrance to the bay, shows the original entrance at the extreme north end of the beach. It was almost landlocked in 1796. Sepia reproduction from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, Eng. Size 4 x 6½.

252—**BURLINGTON BAY—Original Entrance, 1795.** From a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4 x 6½.

253—**BURLINGTON BAY—Waterfall near, 1794.** From a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4 x 6½.

254—**BURLINGTON BAY—View from the King's Head Inn.** The King's Head Inn was beautifully situated at the south end of Burlington Beach. Sepia reproduction from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, Eng. Size 4 x 6½. See Nos. 91 and 95.

255—**BRANTFORD—MOHAWK VILLAGE**—On the Grand River, 1793, showing Council House and Church. After the Revolutionary War a great part of the Mohawks and a number of Indians from the other five tribes, withdrew to Canada, where the Six Nations subsequently received grants of land on the Bay of Quinte and Grand River. On the latter place was situated "Brant's Village"—(Brantford). In 1785, through the effort of Joseph Brant Thayendanegea, a wooden church, that shown in the picture, was erected near Brantford, where was placed the first "church-

going bell" that ever tolled in Upper Canada. The Council House was the building in which meetings and councils were held. Sepia reproductions from a drawing in the Royal Library, British Museum, by Lieut. Pilkington and copied by Mrs. Simcoe; size 4 x 6½.

256—**QUEBEC IN 1836**—Reproduction of a water color drawing of Quebec by A. Steele. Size 6 x 3⅝.

257—**COLLIER, SIR GEORGE, KNT.,** Vice-Admiral of the Blue, senior naval officer at Halifax, July, 1776-9, and in 1780 commanded the "Canada" man-of-war. Engraved Oct. 31st, 1814, by Joyce Gold, Naval Chronicle office, 103 Shoe Lane, London. Size 3 x 3¾.

258—**GLOUCESTER POOL—Head of Big Chute, near**—The Big Chute is now being developed by the Simcoe Power, Light and Railway Company, and for many years there has been a lumberman's dam at this point. At the right side of the river, going down stream, in the neighborhood of the Big Chute, there is considerable indentation caused by the dams raising the water. This indentation was not apparent in 1793. Sepia reproduction from a drawing in the Royal Library, British Museum, by Lieut. Pilkington and copied by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4 x 6½.

259—**McLEAN'S BAY, at the Outlet of Sparrow Lake**—From a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4 x 6½.

260—**GLOUCESTER POOL—Little Chute near the entrance to**—From a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4 x 6½.

261—**SPARROW LAKE—Chute below McLean's Bay**—Sparrow Lake Chute, two or three miles below McLean's Bay, has been considerably affected by dams built on the Ragged Rapids, to such an extent, in fact, that at one time it was navigable by steamers. Sepia reproduction from a drawing in the Royal Library, British Museum, by Lieut Pilkington, and copied by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4 x 6½.

262—**GLOUCESTER POOL—Severn River**—Gloucester Pool is an enlargement of the Severn River five miles from its mouth. The Severn empties into Georgian Bay at Port Severn on the east side of the Bay at its southern extremity. Civilization has so completely altered the aspect of this landscape that it is a difficult matter after a hundred years to identify places. Sepia reproduction from a drawing in the Royal Library, British Museum, by Lieut. Pilkington, and copied by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4 x 6½

263—**McDONALD'S RAPIDS—Below Sparrow Lake and Ragged Rapids**—McDonald's Rapids have been almost obliterated by blasting done by the Dominion Government and by the town's power dam at the Ragged Rapids, but Mr. G. H. Hale, of Orillia, says that in his recollection the principal cascade of McDonald's Rapids was as shown in this picture. Sepia reproduction from a drawing in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, England, by Lieut. Pilkington, and copied by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4 x 6½.

264—**COLLIER, LADY ELIZABETH FRYER,** second wife of Sir George Collier, whom he married in 1781. Lady Collier was a personal friend of Mrs. Simcoe. Engraving by S. W. Reynolds, from a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Size 4 x 4¾.

265—**TWENTY MILE CREEK, 1796 (Jordan, Ont.)**—Twenty Mile Creek runs into Twenty Mile Pond before it reaches the lake. Jordan, Ont., is situated three miles from the lake shore, on high ground having on its left a deep valley, through which flows the "Twenty Mile Creek." Sepia

reproduction from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, England. Size 4 x 6½.

266—**FIFTEEN MILE CREEK, 1794**—St. Catharines, Ontario, (formerly known as ("Ti · Twelve"), is near the Fifteen, which is not actually occupied by the site of any place. Sepia reproductions from drawing by Mrs. Simcoe in the Royal Library, British Museum, London, England. Size 4 x 6½.

267—**CHARLOTTEVILLE—Site of**—At Long Point, 1795. Years before a settlement was made at or near Long Point, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe proposed to found there a military establishment to aid in the defence of the new province of Upper Canada, for he claimed that at Long Point was "the only good roadstead on Lake Erie" and "admirably adapted for settlements." Here he laid out a site for Government buildings and called it "Charlotte Villa," and the township of Charlotteville was named in honor of Queen Charlotte. The township fronts on Long Point Bay. Lord Dorchester, however, objected to this founding of a military settlement. In 1812 Fort Norfolk was built at Charlotteville, but nothing except the trenches remain. Sepia reproduction from a drawing in the Royal Library, British Museum, by Lieut. Pilkington, and copied by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4 x 6½.

268—**BASS ISLAND**—West end of Lake Erie, 1795—Sepia reproduction from a drawing in the Royal Library, British Museum, by Lieut. Pilkington, and copied by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4 x 6½.

269—**HEMBURY FORT**—On site of old Roman encampment, near Wolford, Devon, was the home of Admiral Graves. His wife, who was Elizabeth Posthuma Gwillim's aunt, cared for the child after her mother's death. Miss Gwillim spent her girlhood days at Hembury Fort, and it was here she met in 1782 her future husband, Colonel Simcoe. Color etching on copper by Owen Staples, from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe; size 2¼ x 4.

270—**SIMCOE, MRS. JOHN KENNAWAY—The "Lady of the Manor" at Wolford, Devon**—Daughter of the late Col. Basil Jackson, of Glewstone Court, Herefordshire, and an officer of the late Royal Staff Corps. She married in 1867, Capt. John Kennaway Simcoe, R.N., grandson of General Simcoe. Captain Simcoe died in 1891, and Mrs. Simcoe has the life interest in the estate of Wolford. Photograph (1911). Size 4 x 6.

271—**KINGSTON, U.C., 1794**—Three pictures of Kingston were made by Mrs. Simcoe, this one from the water front, bearing date 1794. It shows the principal houses, including the steeple and belfry of the first church, known from 1820 as St. George's. The following is a key to the picture: No. 1—The building on the right represents a building on Ontario street, near the piano factory, foot of Princess street (Store street). No. 2—A building on the site of the late ex-Mayor Gaskin's residence, south-east corner Ontario and Princess streets. No. 3—The old Macaulay House, now a butcher shop, standing on south-west corner of Princess and Ontario streets, west side of Ontario street and south side of Princess street. No. 4—The Protestant Church, back of Masonic Hall, of 1792, opposite the present Market-place. No. 5—In front is a building now in Market square, and on the site of General Bradstreet's batteries. No. 6—Indian storehouse, near the water's edge, now the site of Folger and Richardson's wharves. No. 7—Beyond is vacant space, at present occupied by the Kingston and Pembroke R.R. and in front of the City Hall. West of vacant space are buildings on Ontario street. No. 8—Site of Swift's wharf at the foot of Johnson street, near the Grand Trunk Railway depot. Sepia reproduction. From a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe, in the **Royal Library, British Museum, London, Eng.**; size 4 x 6½.

272—**THOUSAND ISLANDS, 1792**—View nea, one of the many picturesque spots in the largest collection of river islands in the world, consisting of about fifteen hundred islands in an expansion of the St. Lawrence at its emergence from Lake Ontario, known also as the Lake of the Thousand isles. Sepia reproduction from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe at Wolford, Devon; size 3¼ x 6½.

273—**"OLD COURT," near Ross, Herefordshire**—Birthplace of Elizabeth Posthuma Gwillim, (Mrs. Simcoe), and home of her mother, Elizabeth Spinckes. On the death of her parents Elizabeth Gwillim inherited "Old Court" and all it contained. Color etching on copper by Owen Staples, from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 2¾ x 4½.

274—**GREY—SIR CHARLES GREY, K.B.—First Earl**—Born at Howick, England, 1729, died there 1807, an English General. He was actively engaged in the Revolutionary War, returned to England in 1782, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief in America; an appointment, however, which was rendered inoperative owing to the close of the war. In 1793 he was appointed with Jervis (subsequently Ear St. Vincent), Commander of an expedition to the French West Indies. Painted by T. Lawrence, R.A., Principal Painter in Ordinary to His Majesty. Engraved by J. Collyer, A.R.A., Portrait Engraver to Her Majesty. Published as the Act directs, 29th May, 1797, by Wm. Austin, Drawing Master at Turnham Green. Stipple engraving; size 11¾ x 14⅝.

275—**CLARKE, SIR CHARLES ALURED, 1745-1832**—Had a long and distinguished military career. When fourteen he entered the army as an ensign. Seventy-three years later, on the accession of William IV., he was made a field-marshal. He was Governor of Jamaica from 1782-90, when he was transferred to the staff at Quebec. He was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, 5th of October, 1790. He received his commission as Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada, September 12th, 1791, and remained in office until January 21st, 1796. During the two years' absence of Lord Dorchester, he acted as administrator of the province. Subsequently he became Governor-General of India and later Commander-in-Chief of the forces there. From an engraving in the Public Library, Toronto; size 12½ x 16.

276—**GREY, RIGHT HON. SIR ALBERT HENRY GEORGE, 4th Earl, was born 28th Nov., 1851**—In Sept., 1904, he received his commission as Governor-General of Canada. His term expired, therefore, in 1909, but various circumstances caused an extension in his governorship, which ended in Sept., 1911; Administrator of Rhodesia, 1896-97; Director of British South Africa Company 1898-1904. During his stay in Canada he travelled from coast to coast, became thoroughly conversant with men and affairs, in fact it is said that no man living knows as much of Canada as the retiring Governor-General whose career in the Dominion has been successful in the highest sense of the term. Replica of crayon by John S. Sargent; autographed; size 9 x 12.

277—**BOSCAWEN, THE HON. EDWARD, 1711-61**, Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, son of Viscount Falmouth, and related on his mother's side to the Duke of Marlborough; fought against the French in India 1748; as Admiral of the Blue commanded expedition to America, 1758, and in that year was in command of fleet at taking of Louisbourg; was subsequently made general of the marines, and a member of the Privy Council. J. Reynolds, Pinxit. J. McArdell, fecit. Size 13¾ x 18½.

278—**CARTIER, JACQUES**, a French navigator, born at St. Malo, France, 1484. Was first discoverer of St. Lawrence River, 1534; returned to France, and the following year, in his second voyage, ascended the

river as far as the site of Montreal. Lithographed by F. Davignon. Printed by L. Nagel, N. Y. Published in 1848 by T. Hamel. Entered according to Act of the Provincial Legislature, in the year 1848, by T. Hamel, in the office of the Registrar of the Province of Canada. This is the commonly accepted portrait of Cartier, although there is no evidence that it is genuine. Size 13½ x 17.

279—**FRONTENAC, HENRICAEA MARIA DE BUADE,** sister of Count de Frontenac (1621-1698), who was from 1672-1682 Governor-General of Canada. Engraving, size 9 x 13.

280—**GREY, CHARLES, Second Earl Grey and Viscount Howick (1764-1845)**—Prime Minister, Great Britain, 1830; eldest son of first Earl Grey. He became First Lord of the Admiralty under Grenville in 1806. In 1833 he carried a bill abolishing slavery throughout the British Empire, and in 1834 passed the Poor Law Amendment Act. Painted by J. Jackson. Engraved by J. Ward. Size 8 x 10.

281—**SAUNDERS, CHARLES, ESQ.**—Vice-Admiral of the Blue squadron of his Majesty's fleet, and Lieut.-General of his Majesty's marine forces. Commanded the squadron acting with the British army with Wolfe at Quebec. The fleet rendered valuable service to Wolfe. Saunders died in 1775. Painted by J. Reynolds, Pinxit; J. McArdell, fecit. Size 11 x 13¾.

282—**GREY—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES**—Second son of Charles, second Earl Grey, whose character he was supposed to resemble, and father of fourth Earl; was born in 1804, and in 1839 was quartered in Canada. He was sent by Lord Durham to Washington to complain of the action of the United States Government in not keeping in order the unruly spirits who were at the time causing annoyance to his Majesty's subjects on the frontier. His knowledge of Bytown (Ottawa) and its qualifications as a federal capital were probably communicated to the Prince Consort, whose private secretary General Grey was. Head in profile, with fac-simile of autograph. Drawn by G. Thomas. On stone by J. Bacon. Size 6¼ x 7¾.

283—**DAVISON, ALEXANDER, ESQ.**—The intimate friend of Lord Nelson. This lifelong friendship was formed in Quebec, when he was the head of the firm of Davison & Lees, and Nelson was captain of H.M.S. "Albemarle," of 24 guns, in the year 1782. Davison, who is supposed to have had a distrust of marriage in general, interfered with Nelson's love affair with Mary Simpson, a Quebec belle of the period. L. F. Abbott 1797; engraved by W. Barnard; size 13⅞ x 17¾.

284—**CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON NAVAL BATTLE**—H. M. S. Shannon commencing the battle with the American frigate Chesapeake, on the 1st June, 1813. Painted by J. C. Schetky, Esq., and on stone by L. Haghe; designed by Captain R. H. King, R.N. To Captain Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart. and K.C.B., is dedicated by his obliged and most grateful servant, R. H. King. London, pub. by Smith, Elder & Co., 65 Cornhill. Lithograph, India proof, 12 x 17.

285—**CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON NAVAL BATTLE**—Chesapeake crippled and thrown into utter disorder by the two first broadsides fired from H.M.S. Shannon. Painted by J. C. Schetky, Esq., and one stone by L. Haghe. Designed by Capt. R. H. King, R.N. To Captain Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart. and K.C.B., is dedicated by his obliged and most grateful servant, R. H. King. London—Pub. by Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill. Lithograph, India proof, 12¼ x 17.

286—**HOLLAND, SURVEYOR-GENERAL SAMUEL**—Born in England in 1717, receiving his military education there and in Holland. At an early age he entered the army as lieutenant of artillery, and served some time on the Continent. In 1756 he was promoted to a captaincy, and in the following year was appointed aide-de-camp to General Wolfe. He took part in the expedition against Louisbourg, and was engineer-in-chief with Wolfe and Saunders at Quebec. He stood near Wolfe when that officer fell. In 1763 Holland was appointed Surveyor-General of Quebec and Director of Surveys in British North America; also a member of the Council, Quebec. Many of the manuscript plans in the Dominion Archives are signed by him. Copy of original pastel, in possession of his grandson, A. E. C. Holland, Wallace Bridge, N. S.; size 7½ x 9½.

287—**MONCKTON—The Hon. Robert,** Major-General, Governor of New York, second son of first Viscount Galway, was wounded severely at Abraham's Plains, 1759. Died 1782. T. Hudson, pinxit. J. McArdell, fecit. Size 10¾ x 13⅞.

288 **HARVEY**—His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.B., K.C.H. Colonel of Her Majesty's 59th Regt. and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, etc. Entered the army as an ensign in the 80th Regiment. In June, 1812, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the army in Canada, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and during the war of 1812-15 served with distinction, his advice regarding methods of defence being followed with success in almost every instance. In 1841 he became Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland, and from 1846-52 was Governor of Nova Scotia. Lithograph in two colors. Size 11½ x 14.

289—**BARRE—The Right Hon. Isaac, 1726-1802**—Adjutant-General in the campaign of 1759. Wolfe trusted him to the utmost, and by his will left Barre a hundred guineas with which to buy a sword and ring; entered Parliament 1761, espoused cause of American revolution; Privy Councillor 1766 Letters of Junius have been ascribed to him. Painted by C. G. Stuart, 1785. John Hall, sculpt., engraver to His Majesty. Published April 5th, 1787, as the Act directs, by J. Hall, 83 Berwick street, London. Printed by W. Richards. Size 9 x 11¾.

290—**HOLLAND, MAJOR HENRY,** of the 44th Regiment, was third son of the Surveyor-General. Previous to his death he had been serving with his regiment, stationed at Jamaica. Orders were received to sail for home, and while the ship was anchored near the Isle of Wight, Major Holland, with some other officers, anxious to get ashore, took a small boat and attempted to reach land through the surf. The boat was capsized and the Major drowned. Copy of original pastel, in possession of his grandson, A. E. C. Holland, Wallace Bridge, N. S. Size 7½ x 9½.

291—**HEAD—His Excellency Sir Francis Bond, Bart.,** K. C. H., Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, etc., etc. Appointed by the Melbourne ministry to succeed Sir John Colborne as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. He entered military service at an early age in the Royal Engineers, was at Waterloo, and subsequently made a tour of exploration in South Africa. In 1836 he arrived in Toronto, resigned his office in 1837, though he administrated the affairs of the Province till March, 1838. He was created a member of the Privy Council in order to assist in connection with the British North America Act. From an original picture painted at the solicitation of the inhabitants of the City of Toronto. This plate is respectfully dedicated to Her Most Gracious Majesty's loyal Canadian subjects by their fellow citizen and most obedient and humble servant, Frederick Chase Capreol. Painted by Nelson Cook, Esq. Engraved by C. Turner, A.R.A. Size 9½ x 12¼.

292—**CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON—Naval Battle**—H. M. S. Shannon carrying by boarding the American frigate Chesapeake after a cannonade of five minutes on the 1st of June, 1813. Painted by J. C. Schetky, Esq., and on stone by L. Haghe, designed by Capt. R. H. King, R. N. To Captain Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart., and K.C.B., is dedicated by his obliged and most grateful servant, R. H. King. London, published by Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill. Lithograph, India proof, 12½ x 17.

293—**CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON—Naval Battle**—H.M.S. Shannon leading her prize, the American frigate Chesapeake, into Halifax harbor on the 6th June, 1813. Painted by J. C. Schetky, Esq., and on stone by L. Haghe. Designed by Captain R. H. King, R.N. To Captain Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart. and K.C.B., is dedicated by his obliged and most grateful servant, R. H. King. London, published by Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill. Lithograph, India proof, 12¼ x 17.

294—**KING'S COLLEGE, Fredericton, N. B.**—The University of New Brunswick was established by provincial charter as the College of New Brunswick in 1800; founded and incorporated by Royal charter in 1828 under the name of King's College, Fredericton, with the style and privileges of a university; re-organized by an amended charter in 1860, and denominated "The University of New Brunswick." Dedicated to his Excellency Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., K.C.B., Chancellor to the President of Council, etc. London, published by Colnaghi, Son & Co., Pall Mall East, Jan. 1, 1820. Drawn by the Rev. Abm. Wood. Printed by Engelmann & Graft, Coindet & Co. Size 9 x 13½.

295—**FORT VANCOUVER, Washington, U. S.**, on the northern bank of the Columbia, ninety miles inland from the sea. It was built in 1824-5 by McLoughlin, first great leader of the Hudson Bay Company in the Oregon, not as a military post, but as an emporium of the company. On account of its central location it had access to interior trade and also sea traffic. In 1846, on the determination of the Oregon boundarry question, Fort Vancouver passed into American territory. Size 7½x11½.

296—**INDIAN TOMB**—A memorial to the dead erected by Indians in the pioneer days of Canada. H. J. Warre, del.; Dickinson & Co., lith. Lithograph in colors. Size 7¼ x 11¾.

297—**ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND—From the Freshwater Road, Looking East**—To left is seen Established Scotch Kirk built 1842, destroped 1876, and uniting with Free St. Andrew's, was opened in 1880 under latter name. The Church of England Cathedral, of Gothic architecture also shown, and to the right of picture Signal Hill and signal station, 520 feet high. To His Excellency Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, Knt., K.C., S.F., C.T.S., Governor of Newfoundland, etc., this print is by permission respectfully inscribed by the publishers. W. R. Best, del. W. Spreat, lith. Printed at W. Spreat's litho. establishment, High street, Exeter. In color. Size 7⅝ x 13¼.

298—**ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND—St. Thomas Church, the Narrows, etc., from Government House**—The view shows Signal Hill, which in 1762 was the scene of a sharp struggle between French and English; St. Thomas Anglican Church, built 1834, still in existence, but enlarged; the Narrows, directly commanded at that time by Fort William, now dismantled, and other points of interest. To His Excellency Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, Knt., K.C., S.F., C.T.S., Governor of Newfoundland, etc., this print is by permission respectfully inscribed by the publishers, W. R. Best, del.; W. Spreat, lith. Printed at W. Spreat's litho. establishment, High street, Exeter. In color. Size 8½ x 13¾.

299 **ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND**—A south view of the harbor, together with the vessels of that port bound to the seal fishery, preparing to depart by means of ice channels. Dedicated by permission to His Excellency Capt. Henry Prescott, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Drawing taken 16th March, 1838, during a severe frost. Size 8 x 22¾.

300—**ANNAPOLIS ROYAL—Or Port Royal**—As it was formerly called, received its new name in June, 1713, in honor of Queen Anne. About the time the picture was made the population of the place numbered 120, comprising eighteen families. A large part of the Maritime Provinces were surveyed by Des Barres, and many of the best maps of the period were made by him. Published by J. F. W. Des Barres, 1st Jan., 1781. Engraved on wood, printed in color. Size 15 x 22¼.

301—**ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND** — From the domain of Government House, looking west. On extreme right is the House of Legislature erected 1847-8. In centre of the picture may be seen a tower which was never completed, the fire of 1846 having swept away the building. The Mercy Convent, built 1850, now occupies site. The large structure in background is the Roman Catholic Cathedral, built 1841, overlooking the harbor. The roadway leading into the distance is the Military Road, running in a semi-circle, built to connect Fort William in east end and Fort Townsend in west of St. John's. A little to the left of the roadway is the spire of the Established Church of Scotland. To His Excellency Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, Knt., K. C., S. F., C. T. S., govenor of Newfoundland, etc., this print is by permission respectfully inscribed by the publishers, W. R. Best, del. W. Spreat, Lith. Printed at W. Spreat's Litho. Establishment, High St., Exeter. In color. Size 7¾ x 13½.

302—**ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND**—Free St. Andrew's Church, Bank B. N. A., &c., &c., Duckworth street. A view of Duckworth street facing on which were, at the time the picture was made, Free St. Andrew's Church, Bank of British North America, and homes of some of St. John's prominent citizens. The sites are now differently occupied, as nearly all the buildings shown were destroyed by fire. W. R. Best, del. W. Spreat, Lith. Printed at W. Spreat's Litho. Establishment, High St., Exeter. In color. Size 9 x 14¼.

303—**SIMCOE—General John Graves,** First Lieut.-Governor, Upper Canada, 1792-96. Painted by E. Wyly Grier, ex-President Ontario Society of Artists, and R.C.A. Size 54 x 94. See No. 190.

304—**NELSON, ADMIRAL LORD,** went to sea about the age of thirteen, served several years in the East Indies, and took part in the Revolutionary War. Gained the decisive battle of the Nile in 1798, for which service he was rewarded with a pension and the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile. Hostilities were renewed with France in 1803 and Nelson took command of the Mediterranean fleet, failed to overtake the French, proposed to suspend his active service, was re-appointed in 1805, and in October of that year gained a complete victory, at Trafalgar, over the combined French and Spanish fleets. "The greatest naval hero of our own and all former times" was, however, mortally wounded in the encounter. Painted by J. Hoppner, R.A. portrait painter to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Engraved by C. Turner; size 15½ x 23¼.

305—**TOWNSHEND**—The Most Noble George, Marquis, Field Marshal of His Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Governor of Jersey, Steward of Tamworth and Yarmouth, Lord-Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the County of Norfolk, etc., etc. Born 1724, died 1807; succeeded Wolfe as Commander-in-Chief at Quebec when the latter was killed. Painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds; engraved by C. Turner,

London; published Jan. 1, 1801, for the proprietor, by Charles Turner, No. 30 Warren Street, Surrey Square; size 14¾ x 24¼.

306—**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN**—Photograph of her Majesty Queen Mary, from the original in the Dominion Archives. Sizes 3¾ x 6.

307—**JOHNSON, SIR WILLIAM, BART.**—Came to America from Ireland in 1738. In November, 1747, he had command of the northern frontier of New York, and in 1750 was appointed to a seat in his Majesty's Council for the Province of New York; major-general in 1775, and created a baronet in November of the same year. He commanded Fort Niagara in 1759, defeating the French under General D'Aubry. Johnstown, N. Y., formerly Caughnawaga, was founded by Sir William Johnson. Bromide photo from engraving; size 12 x 16.

308—**MONTCALM—Death of.** "Killed while defending Quebec in 1759 against the English. He asked that he be buried in a hole caused by the explosion of a shell. In the same engagement Gen. Wolfe, who commanded the English army, was also killed. The two generals succumbed to their wounds about the same instant." The foregoing inscription under the picture is incorrect regarding the time of Montcalm's death, which did not take place until early on the morning of 14th Sept., in the home of Surgeon Arnoux, St. Louis street, Quebec. Again, there is no proof that Montcalm asked to be buried in this excavation, although his burial did take place in the Chapel of the Ursuline Convent, under the floor, through which a shell had made a large excavation. Marquis Louis Joseph Montcalm was born in 1712, served in France and the Netherlands, and in 1756 was sent to defend the French colonies in North America. Valeau, del. Engraved by G. Chevillet, engraver to his Majesty. Size 16¾ x 23½.

309—**CONNAUGHT, H.R.H., Duke of and of Strathearn,** Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., Governor-General of Canada, 1911, son of Queen Victoria and uncle of George V., was born 1st May, 1850; appointed lieutenant Royal Engineers 1868, became general in 1893 and field marshal in 1902. He served during the Fenian raid in Canada, 1870, was with Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1882; Commander-in-Chief in Bombay Presidency in 1886-90, and in Ireland 1900-1. He was a personal aide-de-camp to her late Majesty, Queen Victoria; initiated into Freemasonry 19th March, 1874 by his brother, King Edward, then Prince of Wales, and in 1901 H.R.H. Duke of Connaught became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England. Published by George Kenning & Son London. Engraving. Size 15¼ x 22⅛.

310—**HALIFAX, N.S.—Old Wharf.** The building with the sign over the door stood between the wharf of F. D. Corbett and that of the late Capt. John Taylor Wood, commander of the Confederate cruiser Tallahasse. John Flemming, whose name is on the sign, started business here twenty-five years ago. He is now a spar maker, and his old place on the wharf has been demolished. Capt. Wood was agent for the ill-fated Cromwell line of steamers running between New York and Newfoundland. Two were lost, one after the other; they sailed from Halifax and were never heard of again. Corbett's Wharf is now owned by G. S. Campbell & Co., agents for the Red Cross line of steamers plying between New York and Newfoundland. Original etching by Leo Hunter, 1888. Size 14⅝ x 22.

311—**MACDONALD, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander, G.C.B., D.C.L., Q.C.,** Born in Glasgow, 11th Jan., 1815; came to Canada with his parents five years later. Called to the bar in 1836; elected member for Kingston in United Canadian Assembly 1844; member of Executive Council of United Canada, 1847-8, 1854-62, 1864; Receiver-General in 1847; Attorney-General 1854-62, 1864-67, and Prime Minister 1858; Government leader

in the Assembly, 1864-67. On 1st July, 1867, when the new constitution came into force, having been elected to the Parliament of Canada for Kingston, he was called upon to form the first Government for the Dominion, and appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada and held office until 1873. Returning to power in 1878, he formed the new Government, being Premier and Minister of the Interior; Minister of Railways 1889. Died at Ottawa 6th June, 1891. Engraved from the painting by A. D. Patterson, 1886. Size 14¾ x 10½. See No. 42.

312—**FRASER, General Simon,** was the eldest son of Lord Lovat. In 1757 he was nominated Colonel of the Second Highland Battalion, afterwards known as the 78th or Fraser's Highlanders, which served with distinction during the Seven Years' War, especially at Louisburg, Cape Breton, where Fraser was wounded, and at the capture of Quebec. In 1762, when the French and Spanish troops invaded Portugal, one of the officers in command in the English army was the "Master of Lovat," at that time holding rank of Major-General. While in America he had been elected M.P. for Inverness, representing that place until his death in 1782. Although he raised the regiment of the 71st Highlanders at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he did not come to America. He had in 1772 petitioned the Government for the restoration of his ancestral estates, and his request was only to a certain extent granted, for the General had to pay thousands of pounds in legal and other expenses before he received his property. Water color. From a copy of a miniature in possession of Dr. Arthur Doughty, Dominion Archivist, Ottawa. Size 13 x 16.

313—**QUEBEC PAGEANT, 1908**—The Don de Dieu (the Gift of God), the ship in which Champlain came to Canada in 1608. Water color from the sketch by George Agnew Reid, Toronto. Size 4 x 5¾.

314—**A UNIQUE SCENE**—Canadian parents at their child's grave. A scene in the early days, when husband and wife visited the grave of a child, and the mother, after six months, pours out her tears, while the milk flows again from her breasts. Painted by Le Barbier. Engraved by Ingouf. Done at Paris in the author's home. Size 14¼ x 18¼.

315—**TROIS RIVIERES—An Old View of**—from the St. Lawrence River. Engraving. Size 8 x 11.

316—**McGILLIVRAY, WILLIAM,** elder brother of Simon McGillivray, was one of the founders of the North-west Company. He was an active Mason in the early part of the nineteenth century, and from 1823-26 was Provincial Grand Master of the Montreal and William Henry districts of the Grand (Masonic) Lodge of England. Water color from oil portrait. Size 8 x 11.

317—**ST. JOHN'S, Newfouudland**—Facsimile of code of signals, made, it is said, by a Highlander of the 72nd Regiment, showing the flags of the mercantile firms of St. John's prior to 1800, as well as the signals used at the signal station. It was customary for a soldier on Southern Head (Fort Amherst), lighthouse and fort, to go between the flagstaffs seen at the head of the picture, to the right, and with a speaking trumpet (the present day megaphone) as vessels passed in the Narrows, ask the usual questions, "What ship is that?" etc. For instance, the brig shown is from Weymouth, carrying the red burgee or pennant, signifying the fact, and it is being repeated at the Signal Hill Block House. At that time the light at Fort Amherst was simply a couple of lanterns burning penny dips. By J. W. Hayward, St. John's, Newfoundland. Water color drawings. Size 14½ x 17¾.

318—**GREY, SIR CHARLES,** First Earl. Bromide photo from the engraving. Size 13 x 16. See No. 274.

319 **RED CROSS FLAG**—Improvised during the Northwest Rebellion by Dep. Surgeon Gen. G. Sterling Ryerson, M.D., M.L.A., and used at the engagements at Fish Creek, 24th April, and Batoche, 9-12th May, 1885. Presented by Dr. Ryerson, 1887, to Public Library. Size 12½ x 12½.

320—**ELGIN, RIGHT HON. JAMES BRUCE, EARL OF**—Born in 1811, educated at Oxford. In 1841 succeeded his father to the title; 1842-46 Governor of Jamaica; Governor-General of Canada 1847-54. In 1849 was created an English peer. During his term in Canada Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the U.S. was entered into. It was terminated by six months' notice by the United States. In 1861 he was Governor-General of India. Died 1863. Lithograph. Size 9 x 12.

321—**FLEMING, SIR SANDFORD (C.E.)**—Born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland, 1827, and educated there; studied surveying and engineering, came to Canada 1845; Chief Engineer Intercolonial Railway; appointed in 1871 Engineer-in-Chief in connection with Pacific Railway surveys. Mr. Fleming was one of the founders of the Canadian Institute, Toronto. He was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, 1877, and in 1897 became a Knight Commander of the same order. Photo from life; 7½ x 9½.

322—**HODDER, EDWARD MULBERRY, M.D.**—Born in England, 30th Dec., 1810, was son of Capt. Hodder, R.N. He entered the navy in 1822 as a midshipman under his father, but left the service in a year, preferring the medical profession. He studied in England, France and Scotland, and in 1835 visited Canada. Three years later he returned again, determining to settle here. He made his home near Queenston, where he remained five years, removing in 1843 to Toronto. He established in 1850, with Dr. Bovell, the Upper Canada School of Medicine, which in that year became the medical department of Trinity College; was a member of the Faculty of the Toronto School of Medicine for some years. He was a member of the active staff of the Toronto General Hospital, and in 1875 was president of the Canada Medical Association. Dr. Hodder was one of the founders of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, and was Commodore for many years. He died 20th Feb., 1878. Water color, from portraits in possession of the youngest daughter, Miss Olivia Hodder, Jersey, Channel Islands. Size 4 x 5.

323—**HODDER, EDWARD MULBERRY, M.D.**—Commodore R.C.Y.C., Toronto. Water color from a portrait in possession of his youngest daughter, Miss Olivia Hodder, Jersey, Channel Islands. Size 4 x 5.

324—**QUEBEC FROM BEAUPORT**—Published by E. Whitefield, 16 King street, Toronto, in 1855. Printed on stone by Maclear & Co., Toronto, C.W. Drawn from nature on stone by E. Whitefield; size 19½ x 36.

325—**CANADA—ARMS AND AUTOGRAPHS OF FRENCH GOVERNORS OF CANADA,** from Champlain, 15th Oct., 1612-20th July, 1629, and 23rd May, 1633, till his death, 1635, to Pierre Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, last French Governor, 1st Jan., 1755-8th Sept., 1760. Painted by Alfred Sandham in water color, and presented by him to the Toronto Public Library; size of each Coat of Arms, 2¾ x 3½.

326—**PAPINEAU, HON. LOUIS JOSEPH, 1789-1871**—In 1809 elected member of Legislative Assembly for Kent (afterwards Chambly), Quebec, and in 1815 Speaker of the House; was the most celebrated agitator Canada has ever seen; leader of the Liberal or Radical party which revolted in 1837. Drawn by Maurin. Lithographed by Maurin, Rue de Vaugirard, Paris. Size 11 x 13½.

327—**GARNEAU, F. X., 1809-66**—Wrote a history of Canada, studied law, became city clerk of Quebec, and a member of the Council of Public Instruction of Lower Canada. For several years he was President of the Institut Canadien, Quebec. Lithograph. Size 10½ x 14½.

328—**GRANT, HON. ALEXANDER**—Commodore British armed vessels between Niagara and Mackinaw. Water color from portrait in possession of Grant J. Glenmoriston. Size 5¾ x 6½. See No. 220.

329—**WASHINGTON, GEORGE—First President of the United States, 1789-97.** Engraving. Size 5 x 6.

330—**PICKERING, TIMOTHY—Secretary of War, 1794, and Secretary of State the following year**—U. S. Commissioner Indian Boundary, Niagara, 1793. Engraving. Size 3½ x 4¼.

331—**LINCOLN, GEN. BENJAMIN—Secretary of War 1781-84**—U. S. Commissioner Indian Boundary, Niagara, 1793. Engraving. Size 3¾ x 4¼.

332—**AUTOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON—And Secretaries Pickering and Lincoln.** Size 4½ x 5.

333—**VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND**—Birdseye view of, 1878—with key. Drawn by E. S. Glover; published by M. W. Waitt & Co., Victoria, B.C.; A. L. Bancroft & Co., lithographers, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. In color; size 18¾ x 32¼.

334—**ZIMMERMAN, SAMUEL**—In 1842 came to Canada from the States, settling at Thorold. He became a celebrated financier and railway contractor, building 120 miles of the Great Western Railway and several other railways in Canada. He lost his life in the Desjardins Canal accident in 1857. Lithograph; size 7½ x 8½.

335—**DESJARDINS CANAL**—Scene of railroad accident, at the bridge over canal, 12th March, 1857. Wood cut, size 6 x 9½.

336—**LE MOINE, SIR JAMES MACPHERSON, KT.**—Born in city of Quebec, 1825; called to the bar 1850; author of many books relating to Quebec; knighted in 1897 for literary services. Lithograph, size 12¾ x 15½.

337—**SCARBORO', ONT., CENTENNIAL**—Members of Executive Committee, formed for the purpose of producing a history of the township of Scarboro', and the preparation of a fitting celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the township, June, 1896. Photo, 7¾ x 9½.

338—**HAMILTON, C. W., from the Mountain**—with key. Drawn from nature by E. Whitefield, Hamilton. Published by E. Whitefield, 1854. Lithographed by Endicott & Co., New York. Size 19½ x 35.

339—**WASHINGTON, GEORGE, 1732-1799**—Was general of the American forces during the War of Independence; first President of the United States, 1789-1797. Drawn from nature by G. Stuart; lithographed by Adolphe. Designed by S. F. Dubourjal. Painted in New York. Goupil Vibert & Co., editors. Lithograph in colors. Size 9 x 11.

340—**OSGOODE, HON. WILLIAM, first Chief Justice** of Upper Canada, 1792. Published by British American Bank Note Co., Montreal. Vignette engraving. Size 3½ x 4.

341—**FALCONBRIDGE, SIR W. GLENHOLME**—Chief Justice, 1900. Son of John Kennedy Falconbridge, J.P., and Sarah Fralick, of Drummondville, Ont.; born 1846; educated at Barrie Grammar School and Model Grammar School, Toronto; graduate of Toronto University; won college prizes

and university scholarships; gold medal modern languages; M.A. 1871; studied law; bencher 1885; judge Q. B. Division Supreme Court of Judicature, Ontario, Nov., 1887. Married Mary, youngest daughter of late Hon. Justice Sullivan. Knighted 1908. Photograph. Size 3¾ x 5½.

342—**TACHE, SIR ETIENNE PASCAL**—Celebrated political leader prior to Confederation. Born in 1795; Speaker, Legislative Council, 1856; Attorney-General, east; Aide-de-camp to Her Late Majesty, Queen Victoria. Lithograph. Size 6½ x 8½.

343—**CARTIER, SIR GEORGE ETIENNE**—Provincial Secretary in the Macnab-Tache ministry. Succeeded Mr. Drummond as Attorney-General Lower Canada; assisted in carrying the bill for the abolishment of seigniorial tenures. Lithograph. Size 6½ x 8½.

344—**BROWN, PETER**—Came to America from Edinburgh in 1838; edited British Chronicle, New York; resided in Toronto for many years, where he continued the publication of the Banner after his son, the late Hon. George Brown, assumed managership of the Toronto Globe.

Mrs. Peter Brown (Miss Mackenzie), only daughter of George Mackenzie of Stornoway, in the Island of Lewis, Scotland. Photographs From picture in possession of his grandson, E. B. Brown, barrister, Toronto. Size 8 x 10.

345—**BROWN, JOHN GORDON**—Born in Alloa, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, 16th Nov., 1827. Youngest son of Peter Brown, and brother of Hon. George Brown; was managing editor of Globe for many years; a leading Liberal writer; subsequently appointed registrar Surrogate Court of Toronto. From photo in possession of his son, E. B. Brown, barrister, Toronto. Size 6 x 7½.

346—**SCHANK, CAPT. JOHN, Royal Navy**—Born in Fifeshire, Scotland, 1740. Built at Quebec the "Inflexible," commanding her on Lake Champlain, October, 1776; was a talented seaman and engineer; became Admiral. Died at Dawlish, Devonshire, 1823. I. J. Masquerier, pinxt.; C. Turner, sculpt. London, published Oct. 19, 1799, by C. Turner, No. 40 Castle st., Oxford road. Photo from engraving. Size 5½ x 6¾.

347—**HALIFAX—Looking up the Harbor from Citadel, 1849**—Halifax was founded by Hon. Edward Cornwallis in 1749. It lies along the shores of one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, called by the Indians Chebucto, but re-named in honor of the Earl of Halifax. The citadel, from which the artist made his water color, is high above the sea level, and covers the summit of the hill upon which Halifax slopes. The fortifications on Citadel Hill are said to date back to 1794. Water color by Gen. A. R. V. Crease, R.E., who in 1849 was stationed at Halifax. Size 7 x 19¼. General Crease, who made several pictures of different plans in Canada, entered the army in 1846, and retired in 1885. He served with distinction in the Crimean var, with the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose, and also in South Africa in 1881-85, in command of the Royal Engineers.

348—**MACLEOD, N. W. T., 1856**—Buckboard and carts on the prairie, near. Water color by Wm. Armstrong, C.E., Toronto. Size 7½ x 11.

349—**FORT GARRY, (WINNIPEG), 1856**—The picture is a somewhat fanciful one as to the surroundings of the fort. The artist has used an artist's privilege in connection with the fort front, making its west side lie parallel with the Assiniboine River, instead of having its south front facing the river bank. There was only about 150 feet space between

the gate and the first break of the bank of the river. The key shows: 1. Stone bastion, north-west corner original fort. 2. South-west bastion, where body of Scott, shot by Riel, March, 1870, was placed. 3. One of a line of warehouses which extended inside the fort along its east walls. 4. Official residence of the Chief Factor, occupied by Riel as president of his provisional government. 5. Back, or main, gate of fort. 6. Trading store, with entrance from east. 7. Liquor store. 8. Bastion at southern corner on east side Main street, near Main street bridge, leading to Fort Rouge. 9. Group of log buildings north-west corner of fort, outside, during the spring of 1871 the company of the first Red River expedition was quartered in building to the right of group. 10. Assiniboine shore. 11. Collection of dog teams. Water color by Wm. Armstrong, C.E., Toronto, from a sketch by Mr. Napier, C.E., who accompanied Prof. Hind, of Toronto, in his scientific expedition to the North-west in 1856. Size 9 x 13¼.

350—**SHEBANWANNING, NOW KILLARNEY, ONT.**—On the north channel of Georgian Bay, just east of Manitoulin Island. The picture is taken at an angle looking towards the north-east. The high hills and rocks in the background are the mainland. The steamer in the distance is going through the north channel, heading for Manitoulin Island, while the island to the left of the picture is known as George Island. The present village of Killarney occupies the same site as old Shebanwanning, though much improved since the making of this picture. The water front is now covered with fish docks. Water color by Wm. Armstrong, C.E., Toronto, 1856. Size 8½ x 12½.

351—**SAULT STE. MARIE, U.S., 1871**—To the left or west of the picture the house marked "1" was the power house belonging to the first American lock. 2. Steamer going through the lock. 3. Buildings in connection with the lock and squatters' houses. 4. Two new locks which have taken the place of the old locks. 5. An island in the rapids. 6. Indians poleing their boats in the swift water and catching fish with dip nets, which is a common practice. St. Mary's River is towards the north, which is the background of the picture. Water color, by Wm. Armstrong, C.E., Toronto. Size 6½ x 13.

352—**GREENSPOND, NEWFOUNDLAND, 1846**—View from the south, showing the outer harbor on the left, and part of Bonavista Bay, on the north side of which Greenspond is situated. The harbor is formed by the Island of Greenspond on the one side and Newell's and Ship Island on the other. Puffin Island is at the entrance to the harbor. Although a barren island, considerable business has been done and is done at Greenspond. T. Whitaker, lithograph in colors. B. Smith, del. Size 6¾ x 14½.

353—**HALIFAX—View of from George's Island**—Water color, 13 x 21¼.

354—**MOOSE HUNTERS—The Micmac Indians of New Brunswick**—Lithograph in colors, by Coke Smyth. Size 10½ x 15.

355—**SAULT STE. MARIE, CANADA, 1853—Hudson Bay Post**—The buildings shown in the picture have all been demolished, and the site now occupied by pulp mills and water-power buildings. Just west of the house to the left is a miniature lock erected by Mr. Clergue as a memorial of the old lock the Hudson Bay people used, and which was the first lock ever constructed on the Canadian side. Water color, by Wm. Armstrong, C.E., Toronto. Size 7¼ x 11¾.

356—**KAMINISTIQUA RIVER—Island No. 1, on River opposite Fort William, 1871**—In the early days this island was the camp ground of Indians, who came every spring with their furs for the Hudson's Bay Company, and pitched their tents opposite the old Fort. Island No. 1 is still in its prim-

eval state, excepting that portion bordering on the lake, and not shown in the picture. It is here that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have commenced the construction of the coal-handling plant at a cost of over $2,000,000. The point of land shown in the left-hand corner is the site of the Hudson's Bay burying ground, and as it is located on the same side of the river as Fort William, there is therefore nothing of the city of to-day shown in the painting. Water color, by Wm. Armstrong, C.E., Toronto. Size 7¾ x 11½.

357—**WEQUAMIKOONG (WIKEMIKONG), OR BEAVER BAY,** at eastern end of Manitoulin Island—numbering the Indians, 16th August, 1856. In dealing with the Indians from the treaty standpoint, they were entitled to so many dollars for the head of the family and so many for each child, the amount to be paid half-yearly. This census was taken in order to find out the number on the reserve. Chief Assigenack (deserving chief) is shown naming the Indians to Capt. Ironsides, the Indian Superintendent, whose office was in the front room of the frame building to the right of the picture. The Chief was provided by the Dominion Government with an undress uniform in blue, which made him feel quite an official. Hudson Bay voyageurs are represented in the centre of the picture. There is a considerable Indian village on the site of Wequamikoong to-day, while a township immediately adjoining is called Assigenack. Water color by Wm. Armstrong, C.E., Toronto; size 9¾ x 14.

358—**JERVIS—Right Honorable John, Earl St. Vincent**—Baron Jervis, of Meaford, in the County of Stafford, and K.B., Admiral of the White, etc. The first Viscount, born at Meaford, Staffordshire, 17th Jan., 1734. He entered the navy in his tenth year, led the advanced squadron in charge of transport past Quebec. Became admiral of the blue and commander of the naval forces in the Mediterranean in 1795, and in consequence of his victory over the Spanish Fleet off Cape St. Vincent in February, 1797, was raised to the peerage. In 1821 he became admrial of the fleet. Published 6th Dec., 1800, by I. Hinton, No. 44, top of Well street, Oxford street, London. Photo from colored engraving in the Dominion Archives, Ottawa. Size 5½ x 7¼.

359—**HALIFAX, N.S.—Looking Down the Harbor from the Citadel, September, 1849**—Water color, by Gen. A. R. V. Crease, R. E. Size 7 x 10¼.

360—**QUEBEC, 1854—From Below the Citadel** — Looking towards the St. Charles River, showing:—1. Laurentian Mountains. 2. St. Charles River, near mouth. 3. Row of houses facing esplanade. 4. Old office of Royal Engineers (now Garrison Club). 5. Officers' quarters R.E., R.I., formerly residence of Chief Justice Sewell, later Government House, facing esplanade. 6. House at corner of esplanade and St. Louis street, occupied as residence by Lord Monk when Governor-General. 7. Old chapel of Ursuline Convent. 8. Tower of Basilica. 9. Spire of English Cathedral. 10. Spire of Chalmers' Church. 11. Road leading to Citadel. Water color, by Gen. A. R. V. Crease, R.E. Size 6½ x 10¼.

361 **QUEBEC—Cape Diamond and Wolfe's Cove from Point a Pizeau.** This view is by special permission dedicated to His Most Excellent Majesty William the Fourth. From a drawing by Lieut.-Col. Cockburn. Engraved by C. Hunt. London, published 1833, by Ackermann & Co., 96 Strand. Size 17¼ x 26¾.

362—**QUEBEC—The Ice Bridge formed between Quebec and Point Levy, in the Year 1831.** This view is by special permission dedicated to His Most Excellent Majesty William the Fourth. From a drawing by Lieut.-Col. Cockburn. Engraved by J. Stewart. London, published 1833, by Ackermann & Co., 96 Strand. Size 17¼ x 26¾.

363—**QUEBEC—The Cone of Montmorency as it appeared in 1829.** Amongst the spectators it is to be noticed that the gentleman and lady in the centre are Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Cockburn, and the two young men on the right and left are their sons. The features of the Colonel can be readily distinguished with the aid of a glass. This view is by special permission dedicated to His Most Excellent Majesty William the Fourth. From a drawing by Lieut.-Col. Cockburn. Aquatint by C. Bently. London, published 1833, by Ackermann & Co., 96 Strand. Size 17¼ x 26¾.

364—**QUEBEC—The Lower City**—From the parapet of the Upper City. This view is by special permission dedicated to his Most Excellent Majesty William the Fourth. From a drawing by Lieut.-Col. Cockburn. Aquatint by C. Hunt, London. Published 1833 by Ackermann & Co., 96 Strand. Size 17¼ x 26¾.

365—**QUEBEC—From below Aubigny Church, Point Levis** -This view is by special permission dedicated to his most Excellent Majesty William the Fourth. From a drawing by Lieut.-Col. Cockburn. Engraved by H. Pyall, London. Published 1833 by Ackermann & Co., 96 Strand. Size 17¼x26¾.

366—**QUEBEC—The Falls of Montmorency with Quebec in the Distance**—This view is by special permission dedicated to his Most Excellent Majesty William the Fourth. From a drawing by Lieut.-Col. Cockburn. Engraved by C. Hunt, London. Published 1833, by Ackermann & Co., 96 Strand. Size 17¼ x 26¾.

367—**ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, 1798**—A unique view of one of the pioneer towns of the British American continent. From a water color drawing by R. P. Brenton, in the British Museum. Size 9½ x 14.

368—**LINDSEY, CHARLES**—Born in Lincoln, Eng., 1820, died in Toronto, 1908. Arrived in Canada 1842. Editor of Toronto Examiner; started Canadian Farmer with Hon. Wm. McDougall, 1848; wrote History of Clergy Reserves 1851; editor of Toronto Leader 1853-67; wrote Life of William Lyon Mackenzie, whose eldest daughter he married; wrote "Rome in Canada," 1877; contributed to "The Nation," Canadian Monthly, and other publications. One of the leading writers on the Conservative Press, 1853-67. From a portrait in possession of his son, G. G. S. Lindsey, barrister, Toronto. Size 5½ x 5⅜.

369—**PREVOST, LIEUT.-GENERAL, Sir George, Bart.**—Born 1767, served with distinction in the West Indies and at St. Vincent; created a baronet in 1803; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1808; and upon resignation of Sir James Craig, became Governor-in-Chief and commander of the forces in British North America. He was active in the war of 1812-14. He was severely criticized in connection with his action at Plattsburg, and in 1814 returned to England to answer charges against him. He died in 1816 before the date set for the court-martial. Colored print. From wood block. Size 8½ x 10½.

370—**VESPUCI, AMERIGO**—Born at Florence, 1451; was a famous navigator; gave his name to the New World, which was visited by him four times. The part of the continent discovered by him was near the equator. Had high reputation as an astronomer. Died in 1512 at Seville. Engraved in lithography by Elevia; size 4½ x 4½.

371—**LONDON, C. W.**—Drawn from nature by E. Whitefield, London. Published by E. Whitefield, 1855. Size 19½ x 36.

372—**BROCKVILLE, U. C., 1828—View from Umbrella Island.** The town of Brockville was founded in 1785, when William Buell, senior, a U. E. L., received from the Crown a grant of land, where he settled. He erected

the first house in what at that time was a veritable wilderness, but subsequently became the central portion of Brockville. Respectfully dedicated to his patrons, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lt.-Governor, and the gentlemen of Upper Canada, by their obedient servant, James Gray. Drawn by J. Gray; outlined by J. Allen; aqua-tinted by J. Pyall, London; published by Willett & Blandford, Bouverie street, Fleet street, 1828. Size 11½ x 21¾.

373—**NIAGARA—HORSESHOE FALLS,** from the upper bank of the British shore. By the interposition of two islands the river Niagara is separated into three falls, that of the Great Horseshoe, on the west or British side, and those of Fort Schlosser and Montmorency, on the eastern or American side. The three falls, with the islands, describe a crescent. Respectfully dedicated to his patrons, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lt.-Governor, and the gentlemen of Upper Canada by their obedient servant, James Gray. Drawn by J. Gray; aqua-tinted by J. Gleadah, London. Published Dec. 1, 1828, by J. Willett & Blandford, Bouverie st., Fleet st. Size 11½ x 21½.

374—**KINGSTON—From Fort Henry**—The erection of Fort Henry, as successor of Fort Frontenac, was commenced during War of 1812. Respectfully dedicated to his Patrons, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieut.-Governor and the Gentlemen of Upper Canada by their obedient servant, James Gray. Drawn by J. Gray; aquatinted by J. Gleadah, London; published by J. Willett and Blandford, Bouverie street, Fleet street. Size 11½ x 21¾.

375—**QUEBEC—From Point Levis**—South shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec. Respectfully dedicated to his Patrons, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieut. Governor, and the Gentlemen of Upper Canada by their obedient servant, James Gray. Drawn by J. Gray; aquatinted by J. Gleadah, London; published December 1st, 1828, by J. Willett and J. Blandford, Bouverie street, Fleet street; size 11½ x 21½.

376—**YORK—From Gibraltar Point**—The present Hanlan's Point, Toronto Island, was in the early days known as Gibraltar Point, and is so designated in all Government maps from 1796. Governor Simcoe gave the point the name. Respectfully dedicated to his patrons, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieut.-Governor, and the gentlemen of Upper Canada, by their obedient servant, James Gray. Drawn by J. Gray, Aquatinted by J. Gleadah. London, published Dec. 1, 1828, by J. Willett and Blandford, Bouverie street, Fleet street. Size 11⅜ x 21¾.

377—**QUEBEC—FALLS OF MONTMORENCY—From the east bank**—A beautiful spot, about eight miles north-east of Quebec. Although higher than Niagara, it has nothing of the latter's grandeur, on account of its narrowness. Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent, made Montmorency House, in the vicinity of the Falls, his home during the summers of 1791-4, and now Kent House is a summer hotel, the home of many a tourist who visits the rushing waters of the Montmorency. Respectfully dedicated to his patrons, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieut.-Governor, and the gentlemen of Upper Canada, by their obedient servant, James Gray. Drawn by J. Gray, aquatinted by J. Gleadah. London, published Dec. 1, 1828, by J. Willett and J. Blandford, Bouverie street, Fleet street. Size 11½ x 21⅝.

378—**FERGUS—On the Grand River—Upper Canada, 1835**—This view was made from the large field now owned by Mr. Robert Monro. The positions are not exact. For instance, St. Andrew's street runs along the front of the building marked 4, while St. Patrick street is above the figure 8. The key, kindly made by Mr. J. C. Templin, Fergus, gives the principal buildings at the period. Key: (1) Mill. (2) Distillery. (3) Dry kiln. (4) Storehouse and granary. (5) Webster's home. (6) Peter McLaren's. (7) Hedley and Dryden's houses. (8) Mathews' house. (9)

Morrison's (tailor) house (10) Archie Patterson's. (11) Baker Walker's. (12) Watts', Grant's and school close to church. (13) St. Andrew's Church. (14) James Edwards' and Sergt. Matthews'. (15) Provost Bulst's farm. Colored litho. from a drawing by Miss T. D. Fordyce. Published by Forester & Nichol, Edinburgh. Size 8 x 12¾.

379—**MONTREAL—From St. Helen's Island**—Opposite the east end of the city. Respectfully dedicated to his patrons, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieut.-Governor, and the gentlemen of Upper Canada, by their obedient servant, James Gray. Drawn by J. Gray. Aquatinted by J. Gleadah. London, published by Willett & Blandford, Bouverie street, Fleet street. Size 11½ x 21⅝.

380—**NIAGARA—General view of the Falls** from the British shore. The height of the American Falls is about 167 feet, while the perpendicular descent of the Horseshoe Fall is 158 feet. Respectfully dedicated to his patrons, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieut.-Governor, and the gentlemen of Upper Canada, by their obedient servant, James Gray. Drawn by J. Gray. Aquatinted by J. Gleadah. London, published Dec. 1, 1828, by Willett & Blandford, Bouverie street, Fleet street. Size 11½ x 21½.

381—**TORONTO HARBOR, 1820**—Published by W. C. Chewitt & Co., lithographers, Toronto. Facsimile of original drawing by Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieut.-Governor Upper Canada. Size 5 x 9½.

382—**VERRAZANO DA, GIOVANNI**—Born about 1486; Italian navigator, believed to have visited North America as early as 1508. Became a privateer or pirate; was executed at Pico, Spain, 1527. G. Locchi, del; F. Allegrini, incl, 1769. Size 7¾x8¼.

383—**FORT FREDERIC, OR CROWN POINT**, or as it is now called, Hammond's Corners is a post village of Essex County, N. Y., situated on Lake Champlain. In 1755 the forces of Baron Dieskau and William Johnson (afterwards Sir William Johnson) had an encounter here resulting in the defeat of the former. Twenty years later Col. Ethan Allen surprised and took a British fort at Crown Point. Proud, Sc. Size 6⅞x9⅛.

384—**MACNAB—Hon. Sir Allan Napier, M.P.**—Of Dundurn Park, Hamilton, Ont.; with autograph. Crayon; size 11 x 12½. See No. 31.

385—**QUEBEC, L.C.—View from Point Levis**—Drawn on stone by W. Walton from a sketch by R. A. Sproule. Printed by C. Hullmandel, London; published by A. Bourne, February, 1832, and sold by A. Bourne, Montreal. Proof litho. colored; size 10½ x 14¾.

386—**QUEBEC, L.C.—View of the Market-place and Catholic Church**, taken from the barracks, Fabrique street. Drawn on stone by W. Walton, from a sketch by R. A. Sproule. Printed by C. Hullmandel. Size 10½ x 15. London; published by A. Bourne, February, 1832, and sold by A. Bourne, Engraver, Montreal. Proof litho. colored.

387—**MONTMORENCY—FALLS OF**—From St. Joseph's. Lithograph in colors by Coke Smyth; size 10⅞ x 15.

388—**BEAUHARNOIS, QUE.—Old Roman Catholic Church at**—Beauharnois is the chief town of the county of that name, and is situated on Lake St. Louis, formed by the St. Lawrence. Lithographed in colors by Coke Smyth; size 10¾ x 15⅛.

389—**CAPE TOURMENTE, from Chateau Richer**, both on the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, east of Quebec. Lithograph in colors by Coke Smyth; size 11¼ x 15¼.

390—**QUEBEC—PRIVATE CHAPEL of the Ursuline Convent**—The Convent was built in 1641; destroyed by fire in 1650. It was rebuilt and fire again destroyed it in 1686, after which the present structure was erected. During the winter following the capture of Quebec the Fraser Highlanders were stationed in the Convent. Lithograph in colors by Coke Smyth; size 10½ x 15.

391—**ST. LAWRENCE RIVER**—Posting during the winter months. Lithograph in colors. Size 10⅞ x 15.

392—**BUFFALO HUNTING**—A scene in the North-west of Canada in the days of Hudson Bay Company's rule. Lithograph in colors, by Coke Smyth. Size 11 x 15.

393—**QUEBEC, L.C.—View of the Esplanade and Fortifications of Quebec,** with part of the surrounding country. Drawn on stone by W. Walton, from a sketch by R. A. Sproule. Printed by C. Hullmandel, London. Published by A. Bourne, February, 1832, and sold by A. Bourne, Engraver, Montreal. Proof. Lithograph colored. Size 10½ x 14¾.

394—**QUEBEC, L. C.—View of the Place D'Armes and the Episcopal Church of England,** from the garden of the Governor. Drawn on stone by W. Walton, from a sketch by R. A. Sproule. Printed by C. Hullmandel, London. Published by A. Bourne, February, 1832, and sold by A. Bourne, Engraver, Montreal. Proof. Lithograph colored. Size 10⅜ x 14⅞.

395—**MONTREAL—The Great Bell in the Church of Notre Dame**—The first great bell cast in London, Eng., by Mears & Co., Feb., 1843, was heard for the first time on Sunday, 24th Dec., 1843, at noon. In May, 1845, the bell became cracked and was sent to London to be recast. The picture shows the second bell, which arrived in Montreal 19th Sept., 1847. It was landed on the 23rd, taken to the church when the ten bells in the tower pealed forth a welcome. On 21st June, 1848, it was hoisted to the south-east tower of the church of Notre Dame, where it is suspended to-day, being as a rule rung on Sundays and on special occasions. The bell is ornamented with the images of the Holy Virgin and St. John the Baptist, between a medal representing agriculture, manufacture and commerce, while around the edge are the makers' names. The translation of the inscription is as follows: "From the most dutiful gift of the merchants, farmers and workmen of the City of Mary. Trade ye until I come. Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord; in the year of our Lord 1847, in the 206th year since the foundation of the City of Mary, in the first year of the Pontificate of Pope Pius IX., in the 10th year of Victoria Queen of the Britains." The "foundation of the City of Mary" means "Ville Marie," where Maisonneuve and his party arrived 17th May, 1642, and had the spot destined for the future city of Montreal consecrated. At the Mears foundry, Whitechapel, London, which dates from 1738, were cast the great bells of York and Lincoln, St. Paul's, Canterbury, Bow, and many others. Thos. Turner, delt. and litho., Crane court, Fleet street, London. Size 10⅜ x 10⅝.

396—**INDIANS BARTERING**—The Indians in disposing of their furs bartered with the white men, getting clothes, trinkets, etc., in exchange. Lithograph in colors by Coke Smyth. Size 10⅝ x 14¾.

397—**QUEBEC—Below Cape Diamond.** A portion of Champlain street, some distance "up the Coves," in local parlance, and a mile or so higher up the street than the spot where Montgomery fell, 31st December, 1775. Next the last low house on the extreme right is the old Norwegian chapel, and alongside of it is the long stairway leading up from Champlain street to the Cove Fields behind Grand Allee. The locality must not be confused with "Sous le Cap," properly so called, which is the excep-

tionally narrow street behind St. Paul and Sault-au-Matelot streets, and directly beneath the cliff supporting the Grand Battery. Buildings shown still standing. Pastel by Owen Staples, Toronto. Size 11 x 12½.

398—**INDIANS OF LORETHE OR LORETTE,** at Jeune or Indian Lorette, about eight miles from Quebec, were of the Huron tribe. After the Indian massacres of 1648-9, parties of the tribe sought refuge in different places, one section seeking refuge on the Island of Orleans. In 1697 they settled at Lorette. Lithograph in colors by Coke Smyth. Size 10⅝ x 14⅝.

399—**THREE RIVERS—A View of**—Taken from the road leading to Pointe du Lac. Three Rivers is so called from its situation at the triple outlet of the St. Maurice River. To strengthen what had already become a trading post, a mission was founded at Three Rivers in 1617, and in 1634 Champlain had a fort erected here. In later years Three Rivers grew in importance, but, despite many natural advantages, her site was deserted by settlers, who were drawn towards Montreal. It is, however, a thriving city, most picturesquely situated. Water color copy by E. Wyly Grier, Toronto, from original by James Peachey, ensign 60th Regiment. Size 13 x 23½.

400—**THE COLUMBUS,** Capt. William McKellar, was built at Quebec, 1824, by Charles Wood, of Port Glasgow, and launched with about 4,000 tons of her cargo on board. The dimensions of this immense ship, which was only nine months on the stocks, are as follows: Length of keel, 300 feet; breadth of beam, 50 feet; depth of hold, 30 feet; and measures 3,800 register tons. She is more than a third longer than the Prince Regent, the largest ship in the British navy, which measures 2,620 tons, and was several years upon the stocks. Drawn on stone by Jos. W. Harwood. S. Vowles, Litho., 35 Michael Alley, Cornhill, London. Size 9¼ x 16½.

401—**QUEBEC—THE BASILICA—Facing upon the old Market Square, Quebec,** stands the Basilica, the erection of which was begun in 1647. It superseded the chapel of the Jesuits' College, for some time used as the parochial church of Quebec. Although fires and sieges have partly destroyed the edifice, which in 1874 was raised to the dignity of a Basilica, still the foundations and portions of the walls are those in existence over two centuries ago. The building is 216 feet long and 108 feet wide, and accommodates 4,000 people. On the walls hang a rare collection of paintings, secured mostly by Canadian priests in France after the Reign of Terror. The building is not an example of architecture, but rather of solidity. Pastel by Owen Staples, Toronto. Size 10½ x 14.

402—**ZITYA, A HURON INDIAN.** The northern part of the present county of Simcoe, Ont.—Matchadash Bay and Penetanguishene—contained the chief settlements of the Huron tribe. Under Champlain, 2,000 warriors came east and fought the Iroquois and were defeated. Champlain returned to Quebec. About 1650 the Hurons, pursued by the Five Nations, divided into five detachments, one going to Manitoulin Island, another to Quebec, at Beauport. In 1651 the latter section settled on the island of Orleans, but were driven from there by the Iroquois. They then encamped under the guns at Quebec, and in 1693 shifted to Ancienne Lorette, from whence they went to Jeune or Indian Lorette, where a remnant of the tribe still lives. Lithograph in colors by Coke Smyth; size 10¾ x 14¾.

403—**RYLAND, HERMAN WITSIUS**—Was born in England in 1770. He took part in the American War, returning to England with Sir Guy Carleton. On the latter's appointment as Governor-General, Mr. Ryland, as Civil Secretary, accompanied him to Canada, filling the position, not only while Dorchester was in office, but during the terms of succeeding Governors. He resigned in 1811, continuing to fill, however, his position as Clerk

of the Executive Council until his death in 1838. His son, George Herman Ryland, then held the office until the union of the Canadas. From a portrait in possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Henry J. Low, Montreal; size 9¼ x 12¼.

404—**MONTREAL, QUE.** Lithograph in colors, by Coke Smyth; size 10¼ x 15.

405—**TARLTON, LIEUT.-COL. BANNASTRE, 1754-1833**—Served under Cornwallis in American Revolution; gained several advantages over American troops, but was defeated at battle of Cowpens, 1781. Returned to England; elected to Parliament for Liverpool; created a baronet and K.C.B. He wrote a "History of the Campaigns of 1780-81 in the Southern Provinces of North America." From a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds; engraved by S. W. Reynolds, London; published 1834, by Hodgson, Boys & Graves, 6 Pall Mall, and sold also by F. G. Moon, 20 Threadneedle street. Size 4 x 6¼.

406—**MACDONELL, HON. AND RIGHT REV. ALEX., D.D.**—Was born in Glen Urquhart, on the borders of Loch Ness, Invernessshire, Scotland, 17th July, 1762; educated at Scot's College, Valladolid, Spain. In 1794 he raised in Scotland the Glengarry Fencible Regiment, a Catholic Corps, being the first that was raised as such since the Reformation. During the Rebellion in Ireland, 1798, this regiment rendered efficient service. In 1804 Alexander Macdonell embarked for Canada, was shortly after his arrival appointed to the Mission of St. Raphael's in Glengarry, which for twenty-five years remained his headquarters. He was instrumental in raising a band of Highland loyalists who had made their home in Glengarry, Canada, organizing what was known as the Glengarry Light Infantry Regiment, which fought during the War of 1812-14; was consecrated Vicar Apostolic of Upper Canada in 1820, and in February, 1826, became first Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada under the title of Regiopolis or Kingston. Resided in Kingston from 1836-39. Died in Dumfries, Scotland, 14th Jan., 1840. From the original by Sir Martin Archer Shee, R.A., in possession of a grand-nephew of Bishop Macdonell. Size 7 x 9.

407—**KENNEBECKACIS (KENNEBACCASIS), N.B.**—A beautiful river in New Brunswick, rising near the sources of the Petitcodiac, and entering Kennebaccasis Bay. The scenery in the vicinity is magnificent. This view is intended to illustrate the mode of winter travelling in New Brunswick at that time. The rivers were converted into public roads, and were covered with sleighs and sleds traversing the country in all directions. Mary Hall, del. Pendleton's Lithography, Boston, Mass. Colored lithograph. Size 5½ x 8¾.

408—**DIGBY, N. S.—Entrance to from the North**—Presents in the distance a view of the Joggin shore and one of the entrances to the Bear River. Contiguous to where this view was taken is the Gut of Digby, in whose swift waters porpoises have been frequently caught. M. G. Hall, del., Pendleton's Lithography, Boston. Colored lithograph, size 5¾ x 8¾.

409—**HALIFAX, N. S.—Town and Harbor** from George Island.—To the Right Honorable George Dunk, Earl of Halifax, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, etc., etc. This plate representing the Town and Harbour of Halifax in Nova Scotia, as appears from George Island, looking up to the King's Yard and Basin, is most humbly inscribed by His Lordship's most devoted servant, R. Short. Serres pinx. R Short, delin. Jas. Mason, sculp. Published Ap. 25th, 1777, by John Boydell, engraver in Cheapside, London. Size 12¾ x 19¾.

410—**HALIFAX, N. S.—Town and Harbor,** looking down Prince street to the opposite shore—with key—To the Right Honorable George Dunk, Earl of Halifax, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, etc., etc. This

plate representing part of the Town and Harbor of Halifax in Nova Scotia, looking down Prince street to the opposite shore, shews the Eastern Battery, George and Cornwallis Islands, Thrum-Cap, etc., to the sea off Chebucto Head, is most humbly inscribed by His Lordship's most devoted servant, R. Short. 1. Pontack's; 2. Governor's Summer House and Gardens; 3. Work House. Serres pinxit. R. Short, delin. Jas. Mason, sculpsit. Published Ap. 25th, 1777, by John Boydell, engraver in Cheapside, London. Size 12¾ x 19¾.

411—**HALIFAX, N. S.—Church of Saint Paul and the Parade**—To the Right Honorable George Dunk, Earl of Halifax, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, etc., etc., this plate representing the Church of Saint Paul, and the Parade at Halifax in Nova Scotia, is most humbly inscribed by His Lordship's most devoted servant, R. Short. 1. The Printing House. Serres pinx. R. Short, delin. Jno. Ferguson, sculp. Published Ap. 25th, 1777, by John Boydell, engraver in Cheapside, London. Size 12¾ x 19⅝.

412—**QUEBEC—View of the Jesuits' College and Church**—No. 1, on the extreme left (facing the picture) shows old buildings, the site of which is now occupied by a row of houses forming the south side of Buade street. The Chapel of the Jesuits (2) standing in the central portion of the picture, served as a parish church prior to the erection of the Basilica (consecrated 1666). It was demolished many years before the razing of the old College, and in 1844, wooden stalls for the accommodation of butchers in the market square, were built. They were, however, torn down in 1877, when a new stone market building was erected near St. John's Gate. The pile on the right (3), the Jesuits' Barracks, as they were called under British regime, originally the Jesuits' College, were erected in 1637, burned in 1640, and largely rebuilt in 1720. They were demolished about thirty years ago. The new City Hall now occupies the site of these buildings, and faces the Basilica. Part of the open space in the foreground (4) was used as a public market place from 1686 to 1877. Drawn on the spot by Richard Short. Engraved by C. Grignion, London. Published according to Act of Parliament, 1st Sept., 1761, by Richard Short, and sold by Thos. Jefferys, the corner of St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross. Size 12¾ x 20

413—**QUEBEC—A View of the Orphans' or Ursuline Nunnery,** taken from what is now the esplanade, or thereabouts, before the buildings facing it, and those on Ursule Street, were erected. Many local authorities insist that the main building (3) shown, was the Convent of the Recollets, and not one of the Ursuline buildings. It somewhat resembles such Convent as shown in Des Jardins Churches and Chapels of Quebec But a building connected with the Ursulines in the Model of Quebec in the Archives Department, Ottawa, corresponds exactly with that shown in the picture, even to the number of windows. To the left of the main block are seen the spires of the Jesuits' Church (1) and the Basilica (2), while on the right is the Recollet Chapel (4). Drawn on the spot by R. Short. Engraved by James Mason, Sept. 1st, 1761. Published according to Act of Parliament by R. Short, and sold by T. Jefferys, the corner of St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross. Size 12⅝ x 9⅞.

414—**HALIFAX, N.S.—Town and Harbor looking down George Street to Dartmouth, with key**—To the Right Honorable George Dunk, Earl of Halifax, his Majesty's principal secretary of state, &c., &c., &c This plate representing part of the town and harbor of Halifax in Nova Scotia, looking down George street to the opposite shore called Dartmouth, is most humbly inscribed by his Lordship's most devoted servant, R. Short. 1. King's Yard; 2. Barracks; 3. Printing House; 4. Pontack's Serres Pinxit R. Short, delin. Jas. Mason, sculpsit. Published Ap. 25th, 1777, by John Boydell, engraver in Cheapside, London. Sizes 12¾ x 19⅞.

415—**HALIFAX, N. S.—Governor's House,** St. Mather's Meeting House—To the Right Honorable George Dunk, Earl of Halifax. His Majesty's principal secretary of state, etc., etc., etc. This plate representing the Governor's House, St. Mather's Meeting House in Holles street, also looking up George street, shews part of the Parade and Citadel Hill at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, is most humbly inscribed by his Lordship's most devoted servant, R. Short. Serres pinx. R. Short, delin. Aveline, sculp. Published Ap. 25th, 1777, by John Boydell, engraver in Cheapside, London. Size 12¾ x 20.

416—**HALIFAX, N.S.—Town and Harbor,** from Dartmouth, with key. To the Right Honorable George Dunk, Earl of Halifax, his Majesty's principal secretary of state, etc., etc., etc. This plate representing the town and harbor of Halifax, Nova Scotia, as they appear from the opposite shore called Dartmouth, is most humbly inscribed by his Lordship's most devoted servant, R. Short. 1. St. Paul's; 2. St. Mather's; 3. Governor's House; 4. Market Place; 5. George street; 6. Duke Street; 7. Major's Houses and Wharf; 8. South, Middle and North Batteries. Serres pinx. R. Short, delin. Mason, sculp. Published Ap. 25th, 1777, by John Boydell, engraver in Cheapside, London. Size 12¾ x 19⅞.

417—**DIGBY, N.S.—The Township of Digby** was originally formed out of an extensive tract of land granted to a party of U. E. Loyalists in 1783. The town is situated on the slope of a hill on the south-west shore of the Annapolis Basin, of which it commands a beautiful view. M. G. Hall, del. Pendleton's Lithography, Boston. Colored lithograph. Size 5½ x 8¾.

418—**FALLS OF ST. JOHN RIVER, N.B.,** near Indian Town, taken from the Carleton side. These Falls are occasioned by the compression of the river waters into the gorge near the city. The rush of the upward tide and the Falls, which become visible at low tide fill the stream with eddies which render navigation impossible. At a certain stage of flood-tide, and for a few minutes only, the gorge may be passed by vessels. M. G. Hall, del. Pendleton's Lithography, Boston. Colored lithograph; size 5¾ x 8¾.

419—**PATRIDGE (Partridge) ISLAND,** and Harbor of St. John, N. B.—A quarantine station. The beacon light seen in the view between the island and the city of St. John, stands on the outer point of a natural bar, which at low water becomes perfectly dry. The high lands of Nova Scotia are said to be distinctly seen from this island, previous to a storm, or at low water. M. G. Hall, del. Pendleton's Lithography, Boston. Colored lithograph; size 5¾ x 8⅞.

420—**ST. JOHN, N. B.**—The site of St. John was discovered by Champlain and De Monts on St. John's Day (June 24), 1604, but was unoccupied for some thirty years. In 1785 it was created a town by royal charter. It is picturesquely situated at the mouth of a river of its own name, on a rocky peninsula projecting into the harbor. The entrance of the river into the harbor, about a mile and a half above the city, is through a rocky gorge, which occasions some falls, while spanning this gorge about a hundred feet above low water is a suspension bridge. M. G. Hall, del.; Pendleton's Lithography, Boston; colored lithograph, size 5¾ x 8¾.

421—**ST. JOHN'S (NEWFOUNDLAND) HARBOR, 1811**—An original water color from old sketches, showing the town and harbor of this important city of Newfoundland, made by J. W. Hayward, of St. John's. The original in possession of Archbishop Howley, R. C. Size 10 x 27.

422—**QUEBEC—View of the Upper Town, Showing the Route Leading to the Cavalier of the Windmill.** Sold at Augsburg, at the general establishment of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, by the privilege granted by

his Imperial Majesty, and with a prohibition to make or sell copies. Engraved by Francois Xav. Habermann; colored print, size 9⅞ x 15¾. Four of this series of views of Quebec, which comprise five colored prints (Nos. 422-3-4-6-7), published in Germany about 1775, were engraved by F. X. Habermann, and the fifth by B. F. Leizelt. They are purely imaginary, and were made for panoramic representation. No mention is made of these prints by P. Lee Phillips, F.R.G.S., of the Library of Congress, Washington, in his work cataloguing the maps, plans, etc., of America, while Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, briefly catalogues them in his "Bibliography of the Siege of Quebec." Mr. Phileas Gagnon, however, the keeper of the Judicial Archives of Quebec, says with regard to them:—"These very curious views are rather the fruit of an inventive imagination than pictures of the localities indicated; but, in spite of this, they are desirable additions to a collection of Canadian views. Four views of Boston and two of New York, of a similar character to these, were made at the same time by the same German designers." The inscriptions on the pictures are in French and in German.

423—**QUEBEC—A town of Canada in North America,** near the left bank of the river St. Lawrence. It was the capital of New France, but the English took it in 1759, and by the treaty of peace which followed it was conceded to the Crown of England with whole of Canada. Sold at Augsburg, at the general establishment of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, by the privilege granted by his Imperial Majesty, and with a prohibition to make or sell copies. Mr. E. T. D. Chambers, of Quebec, thinks this is a "complete fake picture." None of the buildings can be identified, simply because they never existed, except in the imagination of the artist. Engraved by Balth Frederic Leizelt. Colored print. Size 9¾ x 15⅝.

424—**QUEBEC—View of the Lower Town,** near the St. Lawrence river. Sold at Augsburg, at the general establishment of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, by the privilege granted by his Imperial Majesty, and with a prohibition to make or sell copies. No architecture of the magnificence shown in the picture ever marked the river front of Quebec in olden time. Engraved by Francois Xav. Habermann. Colored print. Size 9⅞ x 15¾.

425—**Rapids of the St. Lawrence River**—Lithograph in colors, by Coke Smyth. Size 10½ x 15.

426—**QUEBEC—View of the principal square in the Lower Town**—Sold at Augsburg at the general establishment of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts by the privilege granted by his Imperial Majesty, and with a prohibition to make or sell copies. The "Place Capitale" of the Lower Town in the eighteenth century was Sault au Matelot street, then, as now, little more than a narrow lane, and bearing no resemblance at all to this picture. Engraved by Francis Xav. Habermann. Colored print. Size 9⅞ x 15¾.

427—**QUEBEC—View of the Recollets St. in the Upper Town**—Sold at Augsburg at the general estblishment of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, by the privilege granted by his Imperial Majesty, and with a prohibition to make or sell copies. No record of any Recollets street can be found in Quebec. If the buildings in the picture bore any resemblance to the Recollets church or convent, which they do not, then the street would be Anne, but none of the buildings or surroundings as shown can be identified by views of the period. Engraved by Francis Xav. Habermann. Colored print. Size 9⅞ x 15⅝.

428—**NIAGARA—Powder Magazine,** built near Fort George by Governor Simcoe, 1796, and subsequently occupied as a private dwelling. Water color by Owen Staples, Toronto. Size 19 x 25.

429—**NIAGARA—St. Mark's Anglican Church**—Rev. Robert Addison, first rector of the church, was sent to Canada in 1792 by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Before the erection of the church the congregation met in the Court House, near the site of the present one, Niagara, but in 1805 building was begun, and in August, 1809, service was held in the primitive place of worship. In a letter written by Mr. Addison in January, 1811, he stated that "The church is now very nearly finished, except some seats in the gallery, and the congregation, which is large, is well accommodated for public worship." In the winter of 1813, however, the church was destroyed by the Americans, only its stone walls remaining. The re-building took place between 1816-18, and an addition forming the transepts was made in 1843. The Hon. and Rt. Rev. Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec, consecrated the church on 3rd August, 1828. With its registers dating back to 1792, its tablets and tombstones, the place teems with the pioneer life, history and military occupation of old Niagara. Water color by Owen Staples, Toronto. Size 19 x 25.

430—**NIAGARA TOWNSHIP—The Homestead of Major Daniel Servos,** Palatine Hill. This house, probably the oldest in Niagara Township, is built on an eminence commanding a view of the Four Mile Creek, now known as Virgil. The house has been altered, but the principal room, with its heavy rafters, dates back to 1783. This room was used at one time as a Government store. The Servos family were of Prussian origin. Some of the sons were present at the siege of Niagara (1759), while grandsons served in Butler's Rangers. Four generations of the Servos family have served in capacities as ensign, lieutenant, captain and colonel. In 1779, Governor Haldimand gave Daniel Servos a commission as lieutenant in Colonel Johnson's company of North American Indians, and in 1788 he received a commission from Lord Dorchester to be captain of the first regiment of militia in the district of Nassau. Mrs. Jarvis, wife of William Jarvis, Provincial Secretary, 1792-1817, writes of the Four Mile Creek: "There is a great mill upon it, and the family that it belongs to are Dutch." The house is now occupied by Miss Mary Servos, great-granddaughter of Major Daniel Servos. Water color by Owen Staples, Toronto; size 22 x 28.

431—**NIAGARA—Navy Hall,** the only remaining building of a group of four, which stood on the brink of the river just below Fort George. The old building shown in the picture was removed about 1862 from its original site to its present location. When the terminus of the Southern Railway (now Michigan Central) was to be changed it was found that the tracks would go partly through the oak grove and this old building. In order to save the relic of olden time, permission was obtained from the Government to remove the building. It was then removed back into the enclosure of Fort George near the old Ferry House. In doing so the building was placed parallel with the river instead of an end slanting to it. An old lady, a Mrs. Quade, who was born at Niagara in 1804, and lived there till 1829, in visiting the town in later years, said to her children, as they passed the old building: "There is the old Parliament House," so that there seems no doubt that the building is one of the four buildings comprising Navy Hall in 1792-6, and in which the first Legislature of Upper Canada met. The others were burned by the Americans in 1813, while a wind storm in the summer of 1911 completely carried away the roof of this relic, which for some time had been in a dilapidated condition. Water color by Owen Staples, Toronto. Size 19 x 25.

432—**NIAGARA—The Bishop House.** One of the oldest and most dilapidated buildings at Niagara, built about 1800. It is built of logs and covered with clapboard, with a wing built partly of stone. The house, which was formerly occupied by Mr. McMullen, is now owned by the Bishop family. Water color by Owen Staples, Toronto. Size 19 x 25.

433—**FORT GEORGE, NIAGARA, 1813**—From Heriot's Picture of Niagara, 1896, and Ackermann's (London), of 1812. The combination gives an excellent picture of Fort George and Niagara just before the War of 1812-15. Water color by E. Wyly Grier. Size 12¼ x 18¼.

434—**LA ROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOURT, FRANCOIS ALEXANDRE FREDERIC DE**—Born 1747, died 1827. A clever politician. On account of his loyalty to Louis XVI. he was compelled to leave France. Spent several years in England and America. Made a tour of Upper Canada 1795. Visited Navy Hall, Niagara, June of that year, where he was warmly welcomed by Governor Simcoe. His account of the visit was severely and justly criticized by D. W. Smyth, Surveyor-General of Upper Canada. Lord Dorchester, Governor-General, did not think it advisable to allow the Duc to visit Quebec. He returned to France under the Consulate, and was made a peer. Engraved by T. Gouliere, Sc. Size 3 x 3¼.

435—**QUEBEC—The Quebec Driving Club meeting** at the Place d'Armes. The Place d'Armes, which in the time of the French was called the Grande Place, was the scene of frequent military parades and a fashionable promenade. It was the regular meeting place of the Tandem Club, which flourished in Quebec when it was a garrison town. In 1650, the Huron Indians, who had been driven from Lake Simcoe, encamped here. To the left of the picture (No. 2) is shown an old French building, still standing, used as militia headquarters, formerly a commissariat building, where in the early part of the century was kept the specie to be paid out to the troops and army contractors. The Church of England Cathedral is on the right, while in the foreground is the Place d'Armes. The habitant, in the lower left hand corner, is driving his sleigh exactly opposite the site of old Castle Haldimand. Sketched by W. Wallace. Engraved by J. Smillie, Jr. Published by D. Smillie & Sons, Quebec, 1826. Photo from engraving. Size 6 x 9½.

436—**CARLETON, GUY—First Baron Dorchester**—Served in America 1758-62, and from 1766-70 was acting Governor of Quebec. Returned to England 1770. Advocated passing of Quebec, and in 1775 returned as Governor of the province of Quebec. Successfully defended Quebec against the Americans. In 1782-3 was commander-in-chief in America. As Governor he resided in Quebec 1786-91, and as Governor-General from 1793 till July, 1796. Engraved by A. H. Ritchie. Size 3 x 3½.

437—**FORT NIAGARA, N.Y.**—Built by De Noaville in 1687, abandoned a year later. In 1716 a recommendation for a fort at Niagara was sent from Quebec to France, and the French in 1725 built the first permanent fort. It was besieged by the British in 1759, and captured by Sir William Johnson. At the end of the "hold over" period, 1796, the fort was given up by the British to the United States. A small guard from an American regiment is now stationed there. Water color. Size 5⅞ x 8⅞.

438—**NIAGARA FALLS, 1850—With river bank in foreground.** Water color, by Gen. A. R. V. Crease, R.E. Size 7 x 10½.

439—**NAVY ISLAND AND THE VILLAGE OF CHIPPAWA—Looking towards the Falls of Niagara**—Navy Island is situated just above the mouth of the Chippawa River. The village is at the confluence of the Chippawa River with the Niagara, and is memorable for the battle fought there 5th July, 1814, between the British and Americans. Lithographed by G. Barnard. Size 10½ x 13½

440—**DUNN, HON. JOHN HENRY, 1794-1854.** Water color. Size 8½ x 10½. See No. 33.

441—**NIAGARA RIVER—The Railroad Suspension Bridge**—In full view of the Falls, connecting the U.S. and Canada, the New York Central and Great Western Railways. John A. Roebling was engineer in connection with the bridge, which cost $500,000. The following are some facts regarding the structure: Length of span from centre of tower, 822 feet; four wire cables, 10 inches in diameter; in each cable 3,569 No. 9 wires; height of track above the water, 250 feet; total length of wires, 4,000 miles. Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1855, by D. L. Glover, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York. Published by N. Currier, 162 Nassau street, New York. C. Parsons, del. Lithograph in color. Size 10¼ x 15¼.

442—**FALLS OF NIAGARA—Moonlight Scene**—Lithograph in color, by Coke Smyth. Size 10½ x 15.

443—**FORT GEORGE, Upper Canada.** View of from Old Fort Niagara (N.Y.), 1812. Fort George stood on the heights above Navy Hall, at the entrance to the Niagara River. It partly commanded Fort Niagara, but was in turn commanded by the elevation near Youngstown. As a port of defence, it was very effective. On 27th May, 1813, it was attacked by the Americans. A close fight ensued, but General Vincent, feeling the Fort could not be saved, ordered its destruction. This, however, was not entirely completed before the arrival of Colonel Winfield Scott. Although the Battle of Fort George may be said to have been a victory for the Americans, yet their success was incomplete. Aquatint colored by Ackermann. Size 5¼ x 8¼.

444—**Fort Mississaga, Niagara,** on west side of the entrance to Niagara River. Little but the ramparts, tower and magazines remain of this fort, the earthworks of which were erected about 1793. At different points where there were batteries during the war of 1812, and after the war, the fort was constructed, the walls being built of bricks brought from the ruins of the town. For many years the fort and buildings within the enclosure were occupied by British soldiers. Water color. Size 6 x 9.

445—**QUEENSTON HEIGHTS, the Battle of,** 13th Oct., 1812. Ended in a complete victory on the part of the British, having captured 927 men, killed or wounded about 500, taken 1,400 stand of arms, a six-pounder and a stand of colors. Drawn by Major Dennis. Engraved by T. Sutherland. Published 12th April, 1836, for Laird's Martial Achievements, at 1 Leadenhall street. Size 12⅞ x 19¼.

446—**NIAGARA—First Presbyterian Church, St. Andrew's**—Built 1794; burned during war 1812-14; rebuilt 1831. Water color. Size 6 x 8¾. See No. 77.

447—**American Regimental Colors**—Taken by the British forces in the war of 1812-14. That on the left was captured, with others, at Fort Detroit, Aug. 16th, 1812. It bears upon it the arms of the United States, and the words, "4th Regiment of Infantry." It was the national color of that Regiment. That on the right was taken at Queenston Heights, Oct. 13th, 1812. It bears on one side the arms of the United States, and on the other (shown above) the arms of New York, with its motto, "Excelsior." It was the colors of a New York Regiment (militia). These colors were sent after their capture to England, and placed in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, from where all the trophies—French eagles, standards and colors—were, by order of the King, transferred to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in 1834. The original water color of these colors is in Beverley House, Richmond street, Toronto, the family residence of the Robinson family for the past seventy years. The water color was copied for the J. Ross Robertson collection by the kind permission of Mrs. Robinson, widow of the late Christopher Robinson, K.C., third son of the late Chief

Justice. The late Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., as a lieutenant of volunteers, was present in 1812 at the capture of both these colors. Water color. Size 9 x 13.

448—**HAMILTON, C.W., 1855—James Street**—A reproduction of a very rare picture, showing a part of James street, Hamilton, with the old City Hotel on the south-west corner of James and Merrick streets, of which Thomas Davidson was the proprietor. It was the popular hotel of the fifties and early sixties. Macquesten & Co., on the north-west corner of these streets, were foundrymen, and carried on an extensive and profitable business. They retired many years ago. The site of this foundry is now the Royal Hotel. Photograph, 7½ x 11¾.

449—**NIAGARA, N.Y.—American Fort**—Lithograph in color by Coke Smyth; size 10½ x 14¾.

450—**DUNCOMBE, DR. CHARLES**—As a man of education, a medical practitioner, a politician and a member of the Masonic Fraternity, he commanded a prominent position in the western part of Upper Canada. He was born in Connecticut in 1794 and emigrated to Canada in 1820. He practised his profession in Burford, London and St. Thomas, and represented the County of Oxford in the Provincial Legislature. His influence was widespread as a leader of the Reform party. He was forced on account of his views to leave the country in 1837, residing for many years in the United States. He died in California, 1st October, 1875. Water color; size 9½ x 11½.

451—**NIAGARA RIVER**—Entrance from the Canadian Fort, 1849. The steamer shown is the Chief Justice Robinson, 400 tons, owned and commanded by Capt. Hugh Richardson; was built at Niagara in 1842, and for many years was on the route between Lewiston and Toronto. Water color by Gen. A. R. V. Crease, R.E.; size 7 x 10¼.

452—**NIAGARA FALLS, from Goat Island, 1850**—The picture shows the bridge joining Goat Island on the American side to the Terrapin Rock. On the brink of the Falls in 1833 the Terrapin Tower was erected by Judge Porter. For many years this tower was a point of interest at Niagara Falls, but in 1873 it was blown up by persons unknown, whom, it is said, were of opinion it might rival Prospect Point in attraction. Water color by Wm. Armstrong, C.E., Toronto. Size 9½ x 13½.

453—**ST. CATHARINES, U. C.—Shickluna's Shipyards, 1860**—At foot of old Welland Canal, showing sailing vessels. From original in possession of Miss Merritt, St. Catharines. Water color. Size 4½ x 5.

454—**SLEIGHING IN NORTH AMERICA**—London, published by G. S. Tregear, 96 Cheapside; aquatint; size 8¼ x 10¾.

455—**NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA, 1778**—This picture appeared in Vol. II., 1778, of Middleton's (Charles Theodore) Complete System of Geography, published in England, and has under it a description of the Falls and its rushing waters. From engraving. Size 4¼ x 9¼.

456 **SCADDING, JOHN, JR.**—Eldest son of John Scadding, Sr., of Wolford, Devon, who emigrated to Canada in 1792. The Scadding home in York was just over the Don, about the site of the Toronto jail. The late Rev. Dr. Henry Scadding was a brother of John Scadding, Jr., while H. Crawford Scadding, M.D., of Toronto, is his grand-nephew. From a portrait in possession of Dr. H. Crawford Scadding, Toronto. Size 13 x 15½.

457—**NIAGARA TOWNSHIP—Third Servos Grist Mill**—Palatine Hill, Four Mile Creek. The first mill did service as a saw and grist mill in connection with which Government records show that the Home Government

sent machinery to help, and that early settlers in the district came for miles with their grain. An old account book bearing date 1779 is exceedingly interesting in its curious particulars. The second mill was burnt during the bombardment of Niagara, 1813, and the third mill was built in 1820 by the late Col. John D. Servos. Some of the timbers blackened with smoke were used in the present building. Water color, by Owen Staples, Toronto. Size 17½ x 21½.

458—**NIAGARA—The Chapman House**—Interior view, showing old fireplace and oven. Colored drawing. Size 10¼ x 13¾.

459—**NIAGARA—The Chapman House**—Built in 1815 by George Young, master builder, who in that year was employed by the Government in the construction of the forts. It was occupied by Jacob Putnam in 1825, and Mr. George Putnam of Buffalo was born here in 1830. Colored drawing. Size 10 x 13¾. See No. 458.

460—**NIAGARA TOWNSHIP—Interior of Homestead** of Major Daniel Servos of Palatine Hill, Four Mile Creek. Water color by Owen Staples. Size 17½ x 22. See No. 430.

461—**KA-KA-BE-KA FALLS, KAMINISTIQUIA (Kaministique) RIVER, 1856.** These falls are about thirty miles west of Fort William, Ont. They are now being used to develop power for running mills in Fort William and Port Arthur, especially the former place. Ka-ka-be-ka means water falling over a rock, while Kaministique is a corruption of the word Cah-mah-na-te-gwa-yaug, a river with several branches. Water color by Wm. Armstrong, C.E., Toronto: size 9 x 13.

462—**NIAGARA—The Sexton's House, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.** This house was, before the War of 1812-14, a schoolhouse for the church. In 1818 it was repaired, as part had been left unburned, and was used till 1831 for church services. Here the first Sunday school in the town was held, a union Sunday school, with John Crooks as superintendent. The building was subsequently used as a school, under the charge of St. Andrew's Church, and upstairs a school for colored children was kept. Colored drawing; size 10¼ x 12¼.

463—**NIAGARA TOWNSHIP—Third Servos Grist Mill,** Palatine Hill—front view. Water color. Size 16½ x 23½. See No. 457.

464—**NIAGARA—View of the Plumb House, 1911.** This house was built prior to 1830 by Judge Campbell, son of Fort Major Duncan Campbell, who was with Cornwallis in 1781 at Yorktown, and subsequently fort major at Fort George. Since Judge Campbell's death, in 1860, the property has been owned by several people—Mr. Allan, Senator Plumb (who enlarged and altered the house), Mr. Syer, Mr. Carnochan, and Mr. Hewitt, who is the present owner. Colored drawing by Owen Staples, Toronto; size 10¼ x 13¼.

465—**TORONTO—The Tattle Homestead,** south side of St. Clair avenue.—Mr. George Tattle, in 1839, bought a ten-acre lot on the south side of St. Clair avenue from a Mr. Burns, who at that time kept a market garden on the south-east corner of Bloor street and Spadina road. This was the property on which the Tattle homestead was built. It stood on St. Clair avenue directly opposite Forest Hill road. The property extended from Avenue road on the east, to Poplar Pains road on the west. In 1880 Mrs. Tattle, who had survived her husband quite a number of years, sold the property to Joseph Francis, a son-in-law. Mr. Francis in 1907 laid out the property in building lots, and on it now stand homes of some of Toronto's prominent citizens. Water color by J. T. Rolph. Size 6¾ x 13½.

466—**TORONTO ISLAND—Homestead of David Ward, Sr.**—From the south or Lake Ontario side, showing the rear part and outbuildings. The original homestead was built about 1839 and washed away in 1855. The following year John Quinn built the present homstead, which stands 1,500 feet north of the old site. In the early days if the weather was bad and the bay could not be crossed by boats, Ward would hitch his horse to a little waggon and drive around the east end of the peninsula (now Toronto Island) and by way of Woodbine avenue reach the city. William Ward, one of the sons of David Ward, sr., was born in this house, August, 1847, and died in Toronto 24th January, 1912. David Ward, jr., is living and in business on Adelaide street, Toronto. Water color by J. T. Rolph, Toronto. Size 9½ x 11½.

467—**TORONTO, C. W., 1851**—View of west end of city from the Lighthouse on the Peninsula (now Toronto Island). Water color by E. Wyly Grier, Toronto. Size 13 x 25¾.

468—**TORONTO—Thomas Bryan's Locksmith Shop,** front view, 25 Colborne street, head of Scott street, built about 1859. A unique sign over the doorway told the passers-by that all business received attention on "the shortest notice." Water color, 1881, by George Baker. Size 6¾ x 8½.

469—**TORONTO—Rear View of Thomas Bryan's Locksmith Shop.** Water color, 1881, by George Barker. Size 6 x 8½.

470—**TORONTO (CENTRE) ISLAND, 1880—View of Long Pond** and the first bridge erected crossing it, just west of John Hanlan's boathouse. The eastern part of the Island is shown, and behind it is the city, which is seen above the bridge at the left side of the picture. The bridge was a wooden one, built by the city thirty years ago, to replace a crossing of planks, which used to provide a passage over the marsh at the east end of Long Pond before the place was dredged deep. It was in turn replaced by the present Hallam's Bridge in 1893. To the right of the picture is a two-storey house with a flat roof. This house, built about 1879, was at one time owned by Patrick Gray, who lived at Hanlan's Point, and who was drowned while crossing to his home twenty-eight years ago. It was torn down seventeen years ago, and on its site the city built a house for the superintendent of Island Park. This is now occupied by Supt. Hutchinson. The small white cottage to the right of the Gray house was a fowl house for the swans at the pond on Island Park. Water color by J. T. Rolph, Toronto. Size 7 x 9½.

471—**"PEERLESS," Old Toronto Steamer**—Collision of with the Star of the South—In 1852 the Peerless was built on the Clyde, and on 6th Jan., 1853, launched at Toronto. In the following June she commenced daily trips to Niagara and return. She left Toronto on 10th May, 1861, under Capt. Robert Kerr, having been purchased by J. T. Wright, of New York. Eventually she became a transport vessel in the Civil War, one of the Burnside expedition; was on 2nd Nov., 1861, while laden with cattle, caught in a gale off Hatteras, and the Star of the South, in coming to her aid, ran too close, and collided, resulting in the wreck of the Peerless. Water color from a sketch by an artist of Frank Leslie's Weekly, N. Y., on board Star of the South. Size 6 x 12.

472—**TORONTO ISLAND—View of, 1866**—Showing schooner Sophia at Gray's Wharf. Gray's, afterwards Heber's, Wharf was situated in Blockhouse Bay, Toronto Island, where the schooner Sophia, of which James Kidd was master in the fifties, was dismantled in 1864. Immediately to the south of the site of the wharf, which has not been in existence for several years, is situated the City Park Department boathouse. Water color. Size 10¾ x 15½.

473—**HEAD OF ST. GEORGE STREET, 1890,** west side, between Davenport road and Bernard avenue. To the left may be seen the tower of the Church of the Messiah, built in 1890. The buildings with the gables were on Davenport road. Water color by J. T. Rolph, Toronto. Size 10½x13¾.

474—**YACHTING ON LAKE ONTARIO, 1860,** showing the Arrow and Gorilla, of the R. C. Y. C. fleet. The Arrow was a contestant in the famous regatta of 1860 in honor of the visit to Toronto of the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales. During his visit H. R. H. presented the R. C. Y. C. with a handsome champion cup, which is still styled the Prince of Wales Cup, and sailed for annually. In 1865 the Arrow won the cup, her owner at that time being G. H. Wyatt, of Toronto. She was later owned by the late Judge Hamilton, of Kingston. The Gorilla was winner of the Prince of Wales Cup in 1862-3-4, R. W. Standly being her owner in those years, and in 1872 she again appears as winner under the ownership of Capt. Gifford, of Cobourg. She was originally the American yacht "George Steers," designed by and named after the designer of the famous schooner America, and for several years was one of the fastest yachts on Lake Ontario. Water color by Wm. Armstrong, C.E., Toronto. Size 9¾ x 14.

475—**YORK (Toronto), view of,** 1823, showing Palace (now Front street east) from the corner of Front and East Market Square, down to the old blockhouse that stood near the old jail at the foot of Palace street. Water color, copy of a sketch by an army officer of H.M. forces, stationed in York at the time. By E. Wyly Grier, Toronto. Size 4¼ x 10¼.

476—**YORK—View of Scadding Bridge** and house on the Don River, 1794. John Scadding, Sr., was estate manager at Wolford, the home of Governor Simcoe, and who emigrated to Canada in 1792, his home or farm being just east of the Don River. Mrs. Simcoe, in her diary, writes of this house being burned in January, 1794. Water color by E. Wyly Grier, Toronto, from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 5½ x 14¼.

477—**YORK—View of the Harbor** in 1793, with a glimpse of the bay near the Old Fort. Water color by E. Wyly Grier, from a drawing by Mrs. Simcoe. Size 4¼ x 10¼.

478—**TORONTO—The Garrison (Old Fort),** 1845-50. Water color by E. Wyly Grier, Toronto; from a picture by J. Passmore; lithographed by Hugh Scobie. Size 5½ x 14.

479—**TORONTO BAY—Winter Scene,** 1868, showing wreck of old steamer "Provincial." This steamer, formerly a wrecking steamer, was sold to the R.C.Y.C. in 1860, fitted up as a clubhouse and moored on the bay shore near the foot of Simcoe street. In the winter of 1869, she broke away from her moorings, was frozen in the bay, becoming a wreck, which was blown up by order of the Corporation. Water color by Wm. Armstrong, C. E., Toronto. Size 8½ x 12¾.

480—**TORONTO ISLAND—View of first Royal Canadian Yacht Club House,** showing outbuildings on edge of pond. This Club House was built in 1880, burned down in 1904, and the present institution erected a year later. Water color by J. T. Rolph, Toronto. Size 9½ x 13¼.

481—**TORONTO ISLAND—The Lighthouse and the Lakeside Home for Little Children.** The Lighthouse, on Lighthouse Point, Toronto Island, is the first and only example of stone and mortar structure that remains intact, of pioneer labor in York. The material out of which the old beacon is constructed is Queenston and Kingston stone. Work was commenced in 1806, and the lantern first lighted in 1808. The Lakeside Home for Little Children, the summer home of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto,

was founded in 1883 by J. Ross Robertson, and in July of that year the first detachment of convalescents from the Mother Hospital (then on Elizabeth street) was sent over. In 1891 a new, up-to-date Home was erected by Mr. Robertson, and on the 5th September formally transferred to the Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children. Since that time thousands of Ontario's little ones have been helped on the road to health by their summer stay at The Lakeside Home. Water color by J. T. Rolph, Toronto. Size 8½ x 10¾.

482—**AN ANCIENT INVITATION**—Reproduction of an invitation to Miss Catharine Rodman Prendergast, daughter of Dr. Prendergast, one of the earliest physicians in that part of the country, to attend a ball at Shipman's Tavern, Twelve Mile Creek (now St. Catharines), 18th. Feb., 1811. Miss Prendergast afterwards became the wife of Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, who in 1816 purchased the greater part of the land upon which the present city of St. Catharines is built. From original in possession of her granddaughter, Miss Merritt, St. Catharines. Size 3½ x 4.

483—**GALE, REV. ALEXANDER—First Presbyterian Minister of Canada West** – A native of Coldstone, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, came to Lower Canada in 1827. He subsequently settled as minister in Amherstburgh, U.C., where he remained three years. From 1833-46 he was in Hamilton, and was then called to occupy the positions of principal of the Toronto Academy and classical professor in Knox College. He lived at Logie-on-the-Mountain, near Cook's Mill, and for some years had a private school. He died there 6th April, 1854. From a daguerrotype, by A. Hoehnisch. Schenck & McFarlane, lithographers, Edinburgh. Size 6 x 7.

484—**CROOKSHANK, RACHEL**—Sister of Hon. George Crookshank, Commissary-General, second wife (1817) of Dr. James Macaulay, of the Queen's Rangers. Miss Crookshank was an intimate friend of Mrs. Simcoe. From a silhouette in possession of her niece, Mrs. Stephen Heward, daughter of the Hon. George Crookshank. Size 2½ x 3.

485—**MURRAY, SIR GEORGE, 1759-1819**—Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron. His services in the navy began about 1772, when he joined the Panther, on the Newfoundland station. In 1792 he was appointed to the Triton frigate in which Governor Simcoe and his family sailed for Canada in October of that year; Vice-Admiral 1809; K. C. B. 1815. Engraving by H. R. Cook, Sc. Published September 30th, 1807, by J. Gold, 103 Shoe Lane, Fleet street. Size 3 x 4.

486—**TORONTO IN 1908**—From an oil painting in the Robertson collection. City Hall, Toronto, by Owen Staples, O.S.A. Water color reproduction, with key. Size 14 x 60.

487—**DE SALABERRY, C. B.**—Col. Hon. Charles Michel d' Irumberry, born 1778, died 1820. Member of Legislative Council, Quebec. Served in West Indies under Prescott. Called the "Hero of Chateauguay" for his bravery on October 26th, 1813, when he defeated the U. S. troops under General Hampton. From a portrait in the Chateau de Ramezay collection, Montreal. Size 5 x 6½.

488—**YORK (Toronto), a view of, 1824**—From an oil painting in the Robertson collection, City Hall, Toronto, by Owen Staples. Water color reproduction, with key. Size 16 x 40.

489—**DE SALABERRY, IGNACE-MICHEL L. A.**—Born at Beauport, July, 1752, died March, 1825. Father of the "Hero of Chateauguay." Madame de Salaberry (Catherine Francois de Hertel), mother of the "Hero of Chateauguay," died at Beauport, Quebec, 1824. From silhouettes in possession of Mon. Hertel, La Rocque, Montreal. Size 2½ x 3⅝.

490—**PIONEERS OF ST. CATHARINES, U.C.—Paul and Elizabeth Shipman—** Paul Shipman, 1756-1825, son of Paul Shipman, who, with ten other members of the family, fought in the Revolutionary War. Paul Shipman, jun., emigrated to Canada, settling at "The Twelve" (St. Catharines). The first tavern in the place was built by George Adams in 1797, at what is now the junction of Ontario and St. Paul streets. He owned it for a considerable time, but Shipman, shortly after his arrival, acquired it, and St. Catharines, which had been so named on its first survey in 1809, bore the name "Shipman's Corners" for a time. In the early days Shipman's Tavern was a favorite rendezvous and pleasure resort. A tablet to the memory of Paul Shipman is in St. George's Church, St. Catharines. From a silhouette in possession of his great granddaughter, Mrs. C. Van Auda, New York; size of each 2¾ x 4.

491—**SHANK, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL DAVID,** was gazetted lieutenant the Queen's Rangers, March 1777. Served throughout the Revolutionary War; became brevet-major 1st March, 1794; in 1803 was appointed to the command of the Canadian Fencibles; became major-general 1811; lieutenant-general 1821, and died in Glasgow 16th October, 1831. He acquired in York a large tract of land in what is now the north side of Queen street, Toronto, near Trinity College. Reproduction in oil of original portrait at Wolford, Devon; size 6 x 7.

492—**MUIR, ALEXANDER, author of "The Maple Leaf,"** was born in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, 5th April, 1830; died 26th June, 1906. His parents emigrated to Canada in 1834. Alexander received his early training in his father's schools in Scarboro township, attended Queen's College, Kingston, from 1847-50, receiving his degree of B.A. there in April, 1851. He taught in Scarboro, Newmarket, Beaverton and Toronto; was extremely patriotic and very fond of sports. This picture was taken a short time before his death. Bromide photo; size 13¾ x 16½.

493—**TORONTO ISLAND—View from the south side** of first Royal Canadian Yacht Club House. To the left of the picture is shown the city. The water in the foreground is the deep lagoon south of the Yacht Club grounds, now used as a slip for the yachts. Water color by J. T. Rolph, Toronto; size 10¾ x 13½. See No. 480.

494—**YORK (TORONTO)—The north side of Front street,** from Peter to John streets, in 1810. The picture shows the home (two views) of Hon. George Crulkshank, Deputy Commissary-General, a colonial cottage building, built about 1800, and a two-storey frame building filled in with brick, erected in front of the cottage, 1821. Both houses were demolished in 1881. In the centre of the picture may be seen the home of John Beikie, Clerk of the Executive Council, prominent for its plainness in architecture. The Commissariat, or military storehouse, on the bay shore, a frame building of 1810 date, painted in ordnance grey and containing militia stores, and the Half-Way House, a resort for soldiers from the garrison, built in all probability after the War of 1812, are on extreme right. Water color, by E. Wyly Grier, Toronto. From the original in possession of Mrs. Stephen Heward, Peter street, Toronto. Size 13¼ x 19½.

495—**TORONTO, 1820—View of Front street** from the Bay, showing the Garrison, on the west, to Parliament Buildings, on the east. Water color by E. Wyly Grier, Toronto. From the original in possession of Mrs. Stephen Heward, Peter street, Toronto. Size 5½ x 34.

496—**TORONTO (Centre Island)**—Homestead of David Ward, senior, August, 1885. Water color, 6¾ x 11¾.

497—**TORONTO ISLAND—First School House.** This view is from the east of the Lighthouse, on the ridge east of the Public school; built 1888,

burnt 24th May, 1909, and rebuilt the same year a short distance west of the old site. Water color by J. T. Rolph, Toronto; size 4½ x 5¼.

498—**TORONTO—Lady Elgin cutting the first sod of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway**—The late F. C. Capreol, of Toronto, conceived the idea of carrying through a railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron. He met with many obstacles and difficulties in his plans. Nothing daunted, however, he persevered, and finally, on the 15th October, 1851, Lady Elgin, wife of the then Governor-General, in the presence of a large number of people on the Esplanade, just west of Simcoe street, opposite the old Parliament Buildings, turned the first sod of Canada's first railroad, which was subsequently known as the Northern Railway. The scene was a gala one. Flags floated, banners flew, while Mayor Bowes was resplendent in cocked hat, knee breeches, silk stockings, and shoes with silver buckles. Water color, by Gen. A. R. V. Crease, R.E. Size 11½x24½

499—**THE PRINCE OF WALES LEINSTER REGIMENT**—Royal Canadians, 100th and 109th Foot. The 100th Regiment was formed in Canada in 1858; the 109th in India from the Hon. East India Company's service in 1862. Both were formed into the Royal Leinster Regiment on the 1st July, 1881, the former becoming the 1st Battalion, and the latter the 2nd Battalion of that regiment. Original colored lithograph by R. Simpkin. Published by George Berridge & Co., 179 and 180 Upper Thames street, London, E. C., England. Size 9 x 9½.

500—**TORONTO—The Nightingale Home, Roxborough St., 1850**—Away back about the mid forties Mr. Thomas Nightingale, who owned the large brickyards in Tannery Hollow, on Yonge street, built for himself a brick dwelling. The picture shows the rear of the dwelling and property on Roxborough street, at the south-west corner of Yonge. The buildings at the corner are now 1086-88 Yonge. The dwelling does not face Yonge; its front is now on a lane which runs east and west with the front looking south. Water color by J. T. Rolph, Toronto. Size 9¾ x 13¾.

501—**YORK (TORONTO)—Eastern view, 1810**, showing blockhouse destroyed by Americans in 1813. There has been some dispute as to the exact spot on which this blockhouse stood. Some writers claim that it was on the east side of the Don, but the best authorities state that it was on the west side of "The Little Don," for, in 1796-1815, the Don was a delta at its mouth, one entrance being known as "The Little Don," and the other as "The Don." The blockhouse stood in the line of Berkeley street, south of Palace (Front) street southwards, at the point where the Little Don entered the Bay. It was designed to protect the road or track leading to the peninsula, where there was a landing place on the south shore. There is now no double entrance or delta at the Don, as the river, by dredging, has been made to flow in one stream into Toronto Bay. Water color. Size 13 x 16¾.

502—**TORONTO—King Street, 1835**—Looking east from west of York st. 1. Fence of King's College Land Office, n.-w. cor. York and King. 2. Shakespeare Inn, north-east corner of King and York streets, 1831, partly destroyed by fire 1843. 3. The stores east on King street were occupied by John G. Howard, surveyor; Richard Turton, chemist; Henry Searle, paperhanger; George Walton, clerk of peace; Thomas Dalton, publisher of the "Patriot"; Dr. Wood, dentist, and others. 4. Chewett's Buildings (now site of Rossin House), the block at south-east corner of King and York streets, which included the British Coffee House, with its entrance on York street. 5. The British Coffee House. 6. South-west corner of King and York streets. From the original water color by John G. Howard, in the City Hall, Toronto. Size 13½ x 20½.

503—**YORK—(Toronto) View of Ridout Homestead**—South side of Duchess street, between Ontario and Caroline (Sherbourne) streets, 1804-58. Mr. Thomas Ridout who came to this country about 1780 was subsequently Surveyor-General of Upper Canada. Water color copy by E. Wyly Grier, Toronto, from original, by Gen. A. R. V. Crease, R. E., Toronto. Size 13½ x 18¼.

504—**TORONTO—King Street, 1835**—Looking north from south side of King st. 1. Second jail, n.-e. cor. of King and Toronto sts., 1824-1840. 2 First firehall, situated just south of St. Andrew's Church, on west side of Church street, near Adelaide, 1826-1846. 3. Third Court House, northwest corner King and Church streets, 1824-1853. 4. Church street running north between the Court House and the church. 5. Second St. James' Church, northeast corner King and Church streets, 1830-1839. From the original water color by John G. Howard, in the City H[illegible] Toronto. Size 15 x 23.

505—**TORONTO—Taylor Paper Mill on Don River.** The mill, prin[illegible] mill, is just below Todmorden, built 1794, on lot 13, towns[illegible] East York. It was operated by Mr. Timothy Skinner for some [illegible] Mr. Colin Skinner, who took Mr. John Eastwood into [illegible] they used the building as a paper mill. It is claimed that [illegible] first pa[illegible] in Upper Canada was made in this mill in 1826. In 181[illegible] propert[illegible] passed into the hands of the Taylor Bros. During their [illegible] it [illegible] destroyed by fire, and once during the ownership of [illegible] Mr. Robert Davies. The walls, which were of stone, stood [illegible] and a new roof and floors made the building as it was first built. Water [illegible] by Owen Staples, Toronto. Size 17½ x 21½.

506—**YORK (Toronto)—Front Street, 1834,** looking n.-w. from the co[illegible] and Simcoe sts. 1. Immigration Sheds. 2. This creek had its [illegible] the north-west part of York (Toronto), beyond College and Spadin[illegible] passed in a south-east direction to Queen and the corner of John, then through the Macdonell property, the Upper Canada College and Government House grounds, along the east side of the Parliament Buildings, and then emptied into the bay at Front street. 3. Greenland Fishery Tavern, north-west corner Front and John streets, 1825. 4. Third Parliament Buildings. Centre buildings erected 1830; east and west wings erected 1833. Vacated 1892. Now the site of the Grand Trunk Railway freight sheds. 5. Simcoe street. From the original water color, by John G. Howard, in the City Hall, Toronto. Size 12½ x 19.

507—**YORK (TORONTO) — The Ridout Homestead and Grounds, 1804-58,** fronting on the north side of Duke street, a little east of the head of Princess (Prince's) street. On the right of the grounds was the old Indian burial ground, on the bank of the stream running through the valley from Moss Park. Water color copy by E. Wyly Grier, Toronto, from original by Gen. A. R. V. Crease, R.E.; size 13 x 18.

508—**TORONTO—South side King street east, 1858,** from store of A. & S. Nordheimer, No. 14 King st. E. to St. Lawrence Market. The stores shown are those of A. & S. Nordheimer, Maclear & Co., Wylie & Murray, Thomas & Arthurs, J. W. Skelton, Merrick & Wilson, Robert Walker & Son, J. C. Collins and Charles Cook. Stone engraving; size 3¼ x 5.

509—**TORONTO—Blockhouse at the head of Sherbourne Street.** This was one of three modern blockhouses which surrounded the city. It stood on the exact line of Bloor street, going east at the east end of this road, and in the middle just over the steep descent to the valley of the Don, to avoid which precipitous descent the road turned aside southwards towards Sherbourne street. Mr. Hirschfelder's house and grounds were immediately south of this blockhouse. It was built 1837-8, at time

of the rebellion troubles, in order to protect the city from the north, and was demolished in 1875. Water color by Henry Perre, of Toronto. Size 4¼ x 6¾.

510—**YORK (TORONTO)—Homestead of the Helliwell Family** on the bank of the Don, north of Taylor's Mills. The house was built by Thomas Helliwell in 1820, and is still in a good state of preservation. Mr Helliwell came to this country in 1818, and for a time resided at Lundy's Lane. He determined, however, to settle at York, and in 1820, built a brewery and distillery on the Don. Colored pencil drawing by Owen Staples. Size 4½ x 7½.

511—**TORONTO, the Old Fort, 1871,** showing officers' house and office of Lieut.-Col. William Durie, Assistant Adjutant-General, 1871. This sketch was begun in 1870, when Mr. J. Fowler called on Col. Durie and Col. R. Denison regarding the formation of the Toronto Engineers, and finished some months later, after a storm had knocked off the top of the poplar tree shown. Sepia drawing by J. O. Fowler. Size 6½ x 8¼.

512—**TORONTO, CANADA WEST, 1854**—This picture is from the top of the third jail in Toronto, which was built in 1840, near the corner of Front and Berkeley streets, the entrance being on the north from Front street. It overlooked the harbor, and a green running to the water's edge was a favorite playground for the boys of Toronto sixty years ago. Several of the city's principal educational and ecclesiastical buildings of the period are shown, and indeed some of them may be seen to-day as they appeared in 1854. The buildings indicated are: 1. City Hall. 2. Lunatic Asylum. 3. Trinity College. 4. Osgoode Hall. 5. St. Lawrence Hall. 6. St. James' Cathedral. 7. Congregational Church. 8. St. Andrew's Church. 9. United Presbyterian Church. 10. St. George's Church. 11. Knox Church. 12. Mechanics' Institute. 12. Holy Trinity Church. 14. St. Michael's Cathedral. 15. Normal School. 16. Unitarian Church. Drawn from nature on stone by E. Whitefield. Lithographed by Endicott & Co., New York. Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1854, by E. Whitefield, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern State of New York. Size 19½ x 36.

513—**TORONTO—Union Station, 1859**—In 1858 the original Union Station, a frame building, situated about fifty feet west of York street, was opened. It was considered a fine depot for those days. The old station at the corner of Bay and Front streets was torn down, all tracks moved from the bay shore bank and the new building at the foot of York street made the Union Station for the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Northern Railways. In 1871 it was demolished and a temporary shed put up at the western side of Simcoe street for the accommodation of passengers until the completion of the second Union Station, which was opened on Dominion Day, 1873. The present structure was built about 1894. Water color. Size 14½ x 21½.

514—**TORONTO, CANADA WEST**—A sleighing scene on Toronto Bay, between Yonge street and the Garrison, 1841-2, when the 83rd Regiment were stationed at the Old Fort. Lithograph by J. E. Walker, from a painting by J. T. Downman, reproduced in water color by E. Wyly Grier, Toronto. Size 20½ x 30½. The foreground showing the bay is correct, and is the only part of the drawing made by Downman. The picture was finished in England, and the background north from the shore line was faked—that is, it was drawn from memory, and is in no particular like Front street, Toronto, or the city in 1841-2.

515—**TORONTO, C. W., 1849—From the Windmill** at the east end of the city, and of Palace (Front) St., and Front street to the Old Fort, at that time

the western limit of Toronto. The water color shows some of the principal sites in the city in 1849, notably the Old Fort and Garrison, Yonge St. Wharf, Toronto Gas Works, Russell Abbey, the Jail, and Gooderham Distillery. Water color by F. H. Granger, scenic artist of the Royal Lyceum Theatre, Toronto. Size 17¾ x 55.

516—**TORONTO—Sword's Hotel, Front Street Between York and Bay**—The buildings in the picture were four dwelling houses, called the Ontario Terrace, erected about 1845, on the north side of Front street, Toronto, between York and Bay streets. They were occupied from 1846-53 by Knox College, and a year later became Sword's Hotel, under the proprietorship of P. Swords. Since 1860 the business has been carried on as the Queen's Hotel. Drawn from nature and on stone by Maclear & Co., Lithographers, Toronto. Size 18¾ x 28¾.

517—**YORK (Toronto), 1820**—Showing the peninsula which joined the mainland at the foot of Woodbine avenue, Toronto, and through which the waters of Lake Ontario broke in 1854, creating the present Island. In the picture are also shown the second Parliament Buildings in York, erected on Palace (Front) street, in 1818, at the foot of Berkeley. The buildings were two in number, two storeys in height, the north one being used for Government offices and the south building as the Legislative Chambers. On 20th December, 1824, the latter was destroyed by fire. Water color from the original oil painting in possession of Mrs. Stephen Heward, Toronto, painted by Mr. Irvine, a Scotch artist, who, prior to 1821, was a visitor in York and a guest of the late Hon. George Cruikshank; size 18 x 34.

518—**TORONTO—Hamilton's Wharf, foot of Scott street, 1871.** The city map of 1842 shows seven wharves, one of which was that owned by James Browne, east of Scott street. In 1840-56 the Royal Mail steamers sailed from this wharf, which has been leased to Mr. J. Borst & Co., Robert Hamilton and others. It is now (1911) the Toronto Electric Light Company's wharf. Sepia drawing by J. O. Fowler; size 6½ x 8.

519—**TORONTO, OLD FORT, 1871.** The blockhouse shown was built by Gov. Simcoe when the Fort was laid out. This blockhouse was destroyed by the Americans in 1813, but was rebuilt two years later, and between 1820-25 a second blockhouse, to the east of the first one, was erected. The "Old Well" of the Fort, used in 1812-13, is also shown. Sepia drawing by J. O. Fowler; size 6½ x 8½.

520—**TORONTO—A spot in Queen's Park, 1871,** just south of the culvert leading to the little streamlet that emptied into the pool at the east side of the University. A miniature lake was constructed in the ravine, and remained in existence for some time, but finally, the water becoming stagnant, it was drained off and the ravine regained its former appearance. Sepia drawing by J. O. Fowler; size 6½ x 8¼.

521—**EDWARDS, ROBERT—Secretary of the Old Mechanics' Institute,** now Toronto Public Library, 1851-58. After his death in 1858 the members of the Institute subscribed for a memorial portrait. This portrait, until 1883 hung in the reading room of the Institute. As the Institute was about to be closed, the directors presented the portrait to Mr. William Edwards, brother of the late Robert Edwards, and himself a former secretary. Shortly afterwards he offered the portrait to the Public Library, who accepted the offer gratefully. Oil painting. Size 29 x 35. Artist unknown.

522—**TORONTO ISLAND—Homestead of David Ward, Sr.**—From the lake shore. Built 1856, and standing 1911. Water color. Size 9½ x 13¼. See Nos. 466 and 496.

523—**ARMS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA, A. F. and A. M., in the Province of Ontario**—Adopted 14th July, 1858, at the union of the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada, of which Sir Allan Macnab was Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge of Canada, of which Col. Wm. Mercer Wilson was Grand Master. The arms are described: Per pale; dexter, per fess; the upper part gules, a chevron between the castles, argent; on the chevron a pair of compasses extended, the lower part gules, a beaver proper; sinister, a cross (vert) coerded argent, the field beneath the cross quartely azure and or; (1) a lion rampant; (2) ox passant; (3) a man with arms uplifted; (4) an eagle displayed. The dexter side of the shield is formed by ears of wheat, and the sinister by an olive branch. On a ribbon below, Audi, Vide, Tace (Hear, See, Be Silent). Crest: the Ark of the Covenant, over which two cherubs are bending, supporting two cherubim, each having one wing extended over the shield and crest. Between their wings, over the ark, are Hebrew letters. Legend: Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Canada. Original water color drawing, 1858. Size 10½ x 11½.

524—**TORONTO—View going south of the second toll gate** on Yonge st., 1870, near Hogg's Hollow hill. The toll house stood on the left or east side of Yonge street, and the gateway, which was a covered one, was on the right or west side. The house to the right of the picture was the dwelling of the gate-keeper, while a lean-to is seen on the left. About 1883 this gate was removed, and in 1894 the toll system was abolished. Oil painting by J. McPherson Ross, Toronto. Size 27 x 36.

525—**AUTOGRAPHS** of Hon. Peter Hunter, Lieut.-Gov., Aug. 17, 1797, Sept. 10, 1805; Com. Alex. Grant, administrator, Sept. 11th, 1805, Aug. 24th, 1806; and Maj. Gen. De Rottenburg, administrator, June 19th, Dec. 12th, 1813. Size 5½ x 8½.

526—**GREAT SEAL of Province of Upper Canada**—Obverse; diameter 4¼.

527—**SIMCOE, LT.COL. JOHN GRAVES**—Lieut.-Governor July 8th, 1792-July 20th, 1796, size 6½ x 7½.

528—**RUSSELL, HON. PETER**—Administrator July 21st, 1796-August 16th, 1799; size 6¼ x 7¾.

529—**GORE, HON FRANCIS**—Lieut.-Governor Aug. 25th, 1806-June 16th, 1817; size 6¼ x 7¾.

530—**BROCK, GEN. SIR ISAAC**—President (Admin.) Sept. 30th, 1811-Oct. 12th, 1812: size 6¼ x 7¾.

531—**SHEAFFE—MAJ.-GEN. SIR ROGER HALE**—President (Admin.) Oct. 20th, 1812-June 18th, 1813; size 6¼ x 7¾.

532—**DRUMMOND, Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon,** President (Admin.) Dec. 13th, 1813-April 24th, 1815. Size 6¼ x 7¾.

533—**MURRAY, Gen. Sir George,** Provisional Lt.-Gov. April 24th, 1815-June 30th, 1815. Size 6½ x 8.

534—**Great seal of Province of Upper Canada,** reveres. Diameter 4¼.

535—**Autographs, Governors of the United Canadas,** 1841-67. Size 5½ x 7½.

536—**ROBINSON, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Phipps,** Provisional Lt.-Gov. July 1st, 1815-Sept. 24th, 1815. Size 6¼ x 8.

537—**SMITH, Col. Samuel,** Administrator June 11th, 1817-Aug. 12th, 1818, and March 8th-June 29th, 1820. Size 6½ x 8.

538—**MAITLAND, Maj.-Gen. Sir Peregrine,** Lieut.-Governor Aug. 13th, 1818-Nov. 3rd, 1828. Size 6¼ x 7¾.

539—**COLBORNE, Maj.-Gen. Sir John,** Lieut-Governor Nov. 4th, 1828-Jan. 24th, 1836. Size 6¼ x 7¾.

540—**HEAD, Sir Francis Bond,** Lieut.-Governor Jan. 25th, 1836-March 22nd, 1838. Size 6¼ x 7¾.

541—**ARTHUR, Col. Sir George,** Lieut.-Governor March 23rd, 1838-Feb. 9th, 1841. Size 6¼ x 7¾.

542—**THOMSON—RT. HON. CHARLES EDWARD POULETT—(Baron Sydenham)**—Lt.-Gov. Nov. 22nd, 1839-Feb. 18th, 1840. At the Union was appointed Governor; size 6½ x 7¾.

543—**STISTED—MAJ.-GEN. HENRY WILLIAM, C.B.**—Provisional Lt.-Gov. July 8th, 1867-July 21st, 1868; size 6 x 7¾.

544—**HOWLAND—HON. SIR WILLIAM PEARCE**—Lt.-Gov. July 22nd, 1868-Nov. 11th, 1873; size 5½ x 6¾.

545—**CRAWFORD, HON. JOHN WILLOUGHBY**—Lieutenant-Governor, Nov. 12th, 1873-May 13th, 1875. Size 6 x 8.

546—**MACDONALD, HON. DONALD ALEXANDER**—Lieutenant-Governor, May 21st, 1875-June 29th, 1880. Size 5¼ x 6½.

547—**ROBINSON, HON. JOHN BEVERLEY**—Lieutenant-Governor, July 8th, 1880-May 31st, 1887. Size 5½ x 6½.

548—**HAGARTY, HON. JOHN HAWKINS**—Chief Justice Queen's Bench, administrator, June 23rd, 1882-July 7th, 1882. Size 5¼ x 6½.

549—**SPRAGGE, HON. JOHN GODFREY**—Chief Justice, administrator July 8th, 1882-Sept. 6th, 1882. Size 5 x 6½.

550—**CAMPBELL, HON. SIR, ALEXANDER, K.C, M.G.**—Lieutenant-Governor, June 1st, 1887-May 24th, 1892. Size 5½ x 6½.

551—**GALT, HON. SIR THOMAS—Chief Justice, G.C.P.**—Administrator June 29th-Sept., 1888. Size 5½ x 5½.

552—**KIRKPATRICK, HON. SIR GEORGE AIREY**—Lieutenant-Governor, June 1st, 1892-November, 1897. Size 5¼ x 6½.

553—**CHRISTIE, HON. DAVID**—Appointed Administrator in May, 1875 (during last illness of Lieut.-Gov. Crawford), but not sworn in owing to the death of the Lieut.-Governor. He acted as Administrator till May 21st, 1876. Size 5¼ x 6¼.

554—**GZOWSKI, LT.-COL. SIR CASIMIR STANISLAUS, A.D.C.**—Administrator Nov. 3rd-Nov. 17th, 1897. Size 5¼ x 6¼.

555—**MOWAT, HON. SIR OLIVER**—Appointed Lieutenant-Governor Nov. 18th, 1897. Size 6 x 7½.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF ONTARIO—The Lieutenant-Governors and Administrators of Ontario, 1792-1900, are in one frame (Nos. 525-555.) There are three portraits missing—that of Peter Hunter, whose portrait has never been found. His descendants state that no portrait or picture of any kind ever was made; Major-General de Rottenberg's, whose portrait may be obtained in the future, and that of Commodore Grant, a member of General Simcoe's Council, 1792-6, the existence of which was unknown till 1911, when it was found by Mr. J. Ross Robertson in the

home of an ancestor of the Commodore, in the north of Scotland. (See No. 220 in collection). The autographs and black and white wash drawings were collected and arranged by Alfred Sandham, Toronto.

556—**GORE, FRANCIS—Lieutenant-Governor Upper Canada 1806-17**—Succeeded General Peter Hunter. He held a commission in the 47th Regiment in 1787, was in service on the continent in 1794. On the recommendation of George III. he, in 1804, became Governor of Bermuda, retaining that office until his appointment in Canada, 1806. He was so severely attacked by the House of Commons in 1810 in connection with a Militia Act previously passed in the Provinces, that he asked for leave of absence, returning to England the following year. He, however, returned to Canada in 1815, his second administration terminating in 1817. Oil painting; size 25 x 30.

557—**TORONTO—Site of Price's Mill, Roxborough Street.** The artist chose a pretty subject when he selected a spot near the ravine drive, Rosedale, where a bridge, which crosses Price's Creek, leads the pedestrian up the road to Toronto Lacrosse Grounds. The picture shows at the left hand corner the site of Price's old mill, and its water wheel, just east of where Roxborough street turns east to descend Mather's Hill. The creek, called Price's because it ran through the grounds of the late Hon. James Hervey Price, a one time City Clerk, and also a member of the Legislative Council, rises in the north-west part of the city, north of the Toronto Waterworks reservoir, and crosses Yonge street at Mount Pleasant cemetery, and then finds its way through the Rosedale Ravine. Water color by J. T. Rolph, Toronto. Size 9¾ x 13¾.

558—**YORK PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1905**—The oldest society of its kind in Canada, organized 1869. The first meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute Building, at the corner of Church and Adelaide streets, Toronto, 17th April, 1869. Photo. Size 11 x 18¼.

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